VOL. LXIII. - NO. 3

h

PPED

and, Ind.

111.

shire,

ERS

LS

NSELL

anada

rns.

la.

nn

h

uch

LL.

LE

RED

es

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10 1903

WHOLE NO. 3219

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO. Publishers and Proprietors.

> ISSUED WEEKLY AT NO. S STATE STREET. Boston, Mass.

> > TERMS:

82.00 per annum, in advance. 83.50 if not paid it advance. Postage free. Single copies 5 cents. All persons sending contributions to THE PLOUGHMAP for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the waste-basket; All matter intended for publication.

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter

Starting a Guernsey Herd. Are the Guernseys making good prog-

A question of this kind is enough to open a lively interview with an enthusiast like secretary W. H. Caldwell of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

'The growth in popularity of the Guernsey," replied Secretary Caldwell, "is be yond doubt greater than that of any other breed. The sales and transfers are one hundred per cent. more than those voted for other leading breeds."
"You would consider the Guernsey a

promising breed for the farmer to take up for the sale of pure-bred stock."
"Yes; but the breed has not been es-

pecially boomed, because it has not been taken up by speculators. Many of the Guernsey herds are owned by gentlemen of means, who do not care to sell, and by breeders who find they can already sell their surplus stock without trouble." Here Secretary Caldwell named over a score or more of owners in New England and the Middle States, none of whom he said had stock to sell. "I often have inquiries for stock," continued Secretary Caldwell, "and hardly know where to send the writers. Most breeders will of course put a price on their cattle, but it is likely to be a high one, because few have stock that they really wish to sell. To illustrate in the case of my own herd of forty head, I might be willing to sell some of the young bulls, but could hardly spare any of the females. The other day, two gentlemen from New York State paid me a visit, and took a fancy to three of the young heifers. They insisted on my naming a price, although I told them I did not care to sell. I made it \$200 each, or \$500 for the three, supposing that figure would be safe, but they decided to take them at once. This incident illustrates the fact that at present the Guernsey breeders not need to put forth much effort to make

"In breeding pure-bred stock, how would you suggest a farmer should make a start?" Few farmers have capital or courage to pay the prices asked for pure-bred stock. They are used to buying cheap and selling cheap, but in this line of farming they must buy high and sell high. If a young man of intelligence and enterprise owned his farm clear and had \$1000 to put into stock, he could make a good start."

"What kind of stock should he start with? He should buy a good young bull that

comes of famous stock so that the owner can tell a good story about his herd; something to base his reputation upon. Also five or six females from say, two months to two years old, and as good as he can buy for his money. Young stock can be bought at low prices, comparatively. He will have to wait a couple of years before his herd gets well started, during which time he can learn a great deal about the breed and its manage-Should he exhibit?"

"That is a question. A well-known breeder told me recently that he believed if he were to continue exhibiting he must keep two herds-one for breeding and one for exhibiting. The process of preparing for exhibition in itself is sometimes injurious. Months before the show the breeders begin to feed for the purpose. The stock must be fat and sleek to attract the judges' eye, although such condition may injure its breeding and dairy qualities. Carting the animals about the country and keeping on exhibition for weeks or onths, during the show season, is strain on their vitality, and sometimes makes the animals almost useless for pracdeal purposes for months afterwards. Of course, to take them to a nearby show or two, without special feeding, would do no harm. But the breeder soon finds that exbition at the large shows at a distance ays him best. He is already pretty well lown in his own neighborhood, and exhition there does not add much to his repuation. It is a strange fact that buyers will send a great distance and pay more for tock than if bought of a neighb

'In my own case it would have been imossible to sell the three heifers I mention r \$500 to neighbors. Farmers would laugh at me to put on such a price. They would not pay even \$100 each for any kind of

What are some of the practical advantages of the Guernsey?"
"Most farmers like it better than the Jer-

ey because the breed has more substance, larger frame. Some believe it to be more practice of running down the Jerseys; we the warmest part of the day. At such times consider them a good breed also but we the poultry houses constructed after the

claim, as shown by competitive records, that the Guernsey produces cream and butter at lowest net cost. Another advantage from the milkman's point of view is the high, rich color of Guernsey milk and cream.

"By the way," said Secretary Caldwell, in concluding," you remember the year's butter record sent out by me last winter of the two-year-old Guernsey Dolly Bloom. We have now a new official record of another two-year-old, named Modena. The exact figures are not yet in shape, but she will beat Dolly Bloom by some forty or fifty pounds of butter."

G. B. FISKE.

Middlesex County, Mass.

The Value of a Grange.

The subordinate grange is the most prac-tical and the most natural means of promot-

usual specifications would become practically useless, as no hen could exist in such a temperature for any length of time, to say

nothing of supplying a quantity of eggs.

In such climates 1 have found that the poultryman must contend with conditions unknown in other sections, and to overcom these difficulties it is no small task, for it is generally admitted that the temperature of a henhouse must be kept pretty well up it a supply of eggs is expected in the winter. I have found that a house built on

a low foundation, with a space between the floor joists filled nearly to the floor with sawdust, dry dirt, cut straw or some other non-conducting substance, is a good start. Then make the walls of 2x6 studding, with ship lap or some other matched lumber on both sides (inside and outside), leaving a space of six inches

crates, which will probably result in better chusetts. The labor of budding peach returns for those who have prime fruit, and trees is so small, and it is so easy to learn will select it and pack it carefully. There is not the opportunity to put in inferior specimens in the middle of the package that there is in the barrel, and there is an increased demand in our cities for these smaller lots of about a bushel that can be conveniently handled in the city flats, and by others who do not wish to put in a barrel at a time. The smaller amount can be used before

haps the presence of the robin encouraged other insect-eating birds to come to that tree, for the robin is one of the birds that tree, for the robin is one of the birds that the quarrelsome English sparrow does not care to have trouble with.

Some of the agricultural papers in the fruit-growing sections assert that the supply of barrels and stock to make barrels from is altogether insufficient for packing the crop of apples this year. This will oblige many of them to pack in boxes and crates, which will probably result in better returns for those who have prime fruit, and how to do it, that one who wishes to set a peach orchard of a hundred trees has no excuse for going to the nurserymen for them. There are some nurserymen, we suppose who send out trees that are both thrifty and hardy, but we fear that some of them take little pains in selecting seed from hardy stock, and we know some, in their desire to obtain a good growth on a young tree, ma-nure their land much more than the people who buy them are likely to manure that in

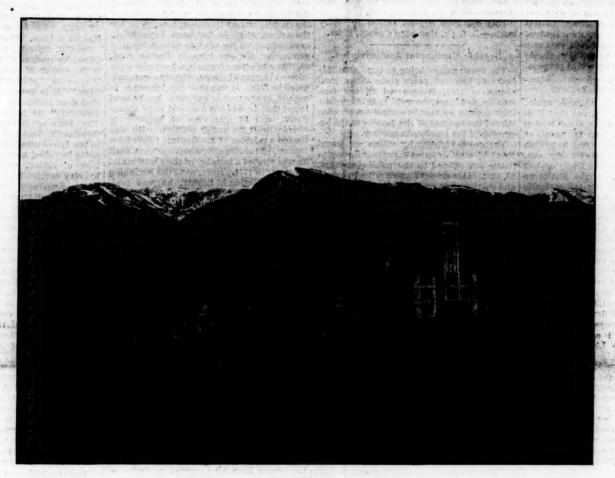
some of them have. But the difference in cows was well shown by the records furnished to the Illinois Experiment Station, as published in a late bulletin. There were eight herds, numbering 144 cows, and the records were complete for a year. While some herds gave a good profit for the year's work, others gave but little, and one herd was kept at a loss. In making these estimates it was assumed that the calf paid for the cow's feed while dry, and the skimmilk paid for the labor, are assumptions not exactly correct, but certainly more favorable to the cow that went dry three or four months in a year than to the cows that gave milk eleven months.

The cow that yielded the most product gave 8949 pounds of milk and made 472 pounds of butter. The poorest cow produced 1482 pounds of milk, sixty-eight pounds of butter, and the average production for all the herds was 4721 pounds of milk, 3.67 per cent. of fat, 173 pounds of butter fat and 202 pounds of butter. The most profitable cow gave a net profit of \$57.22, and the poorest cow was kept at a loss of \$17.83. The average net profit was \$9.96 per cow.

We do not doubt that there are as poor ows in the Eastern States as in Illinois, and probably as good ones, and the cow that will make 472 pounds of butter in a year and give a profit of \$57.22, and the one that gives but little over seven hundred quarts of milk and makes but sixty-eight pounds of butter at a cost for feed of \$17.83 more than the butter will sell for, are certainly not in the same class. The first is worth a fancy price, for she gives a profit equal to the interest of \$1000 or \$1100 for the

year. The other takes about thirty-four cents a week out of his pocket during the year, and if he gave some one his note for \$300 at six per cent. to take her away, he would be better off, because he would not have to take care of her. The Vermont Experiment Station claims

to have demonstrated by their trials of vari-ous amounts of grain when fed to dairycows that many agricultural writers are advocating and many farmers are practicing the giv-ing of unneccessary large quantities of grain to their dairy cows. They tested cows with rations of four, eight and twelve pounds of grain respectively per day, and found the largest profit from the four-pound ration. When eight pounds was given the cost of feeding was increased \$13.85, and the increase in amount of butter made was only \$7.86. There was crease in the value of the manure, but it was not thought enough to repay the dif-ference in the cost of the feed. When twelve pounds a day was fed, the cost increased in the same proportion, and the difference between the cost of food and the value of the butter was even greater. They are no doubt correct in their figuring, but the results do not correspond with the judgment and experience of very many who have managed large dairies very successfully, and who would think eight pounds or four quarts of grain a day very light feeding for a cow that was used in a buttermaking dairy, and six quarts a day not heavy feeding when they were giving a fair flow of milk on hay and ensilage, or on a not very luxuriant pasture. We think farmers lose more money because they do not feed enough grain than because they feed too much, though there may be some cows that will not pay for liberal feeding.



First-It contributes to the social life by frequent regular meetings in which the art of sociability is so agreeably and informally taught as to fascinate rather than repel

those participating in the exercise. Second-It contributes to the high moral standard by affording convenient and agree able society for old and young in which the highest standard of morality is maintained, thereby preventing association of its members in society of the opposite nature.

Third-It contributes to the happiness of the home by the mental recreation afforded all members of the family in the various grange gatherings attended, thereby broadening their mental vision and increasing their happiness, which is sure to be reflected in their home life.

Fourth-It contributes to the material prosperity by its discussion of all matters of importance tending to local development, and often is instrumental in securing the establishment of industries that give added population as well as taxable property, thereby indirectly aiding every taxpayer (in

Fifth-It contributes to the general intelligence of the inhabitants by its frequent discussion of questions of a public nature and by the educating influence of other exercises, resulting in mental development and a more intelligent citizenship, which is an uplifting force in any town.

Sixth-It contributes to the general we!fare by dissipating neighborhood quarrels, by breaking up long-standing feuds caused by church, school or society troubles, by promoting better roads, better schools and better farming, by stimulating more interest in public affairs, resulting in the election of better men to office and better enforcement of law, as well as the better tion of the public business of towns,

counties and States. Seventh-A subordinate grange contributes in these ways to the upbuilding of a rural community by making it a more desirable place in which to live, and making its citizens more intelligent, more prosperous and more happy.

Poultry House for Cold Climate.

I have seen many descriptions of poultry ouses, and have received much valuable information from them. But I have never yet seen specifications for a poultry bouse that were practical for the Northwest, for the reason that none have considered a climate where the temperature drops to from 25° to 50° below zero, and there are few places in the Northwest where the temperature does not at some time during the winter reach at least 25° below. And ardy than the Guernsey, but is probably at this place there are times during the not, as the two breeds are of common ori- winter months when it remains lower than We Guernsey breeders do not make a 25° below for a week at a time, even during

packed in tight, as the boards are put on the last side. Then put on tar paper or some other good thick paper before the last coat of siding is put on. The roof should be built the same way, and carefully stuffed with a good non-conducting substance and a layer or two of good paper put under the shingles. Add to this a coat of lath and plaster on the inside, and you have a house that will stand very severe weather.

The door should be made of two thick nesses of matched lumber, one laid horizontally, the other perpendicularly, with two or more thicknesses of paper between.

Before severe weather comes, and better yet, before the ground freezes, bank up all around the building (except at doors) with coarse manure or straw to the height of three or four feet, or even more. Let the banking cover the ground for several feet back from the building, deep enough to keep the earth from freezing, and thus prevent the frost from creeping under the floor. Add storm windows and storm door and you are prepared for cold weather.

To the resident of a mild climate these preparations may seem unnecessary, but et such a one try making hens lay in ter in a genuine northern Minnesota climate and he will soon see the force of extensive preparations for cold weather. This is not intended for a low-price house. At another time I may describe a much cheaper house and a plan for keeping it warm.—American Poultry Journal.

Orchard and Garden.

greens, not many care for them in the fall, as the use of more fresh meat than salt and he abundance of fruits and green vegetables does not leave the system craving for greens as the horse craves for grass after feeding all winter- upon dry hay and grain. But there are some who like dandelions at any season of the year, or all seasons, and to such we would say that a small patch sowed last May under trees where nothing else had been grown but a little grass and many weeds, has been nearly all cut over with the grass shears and has given us a number of good messes of greens during September, and we expect the roots will grow all the better for this shearing, and will produce many bushels next spring that will be worth almost as many dollars to us

The Chicago Post tells of a kind-hearted farmer who was spraying his plum trees to destroy the insects, and omitted one tree because he saw that a robin had built a nest in it. His kindness was well rewarded, for did any of the sprayed trees. We did not know that the robin destroyed many of the insects that most trouble the plums, but per-

demand with the half-bushel baskets of which they set them, and they also allow carefully selected fruit, neatly packed. For the fall apples that do not keep long and where the producer can deliver directly to the consumer, this seems an excellent plan, and is finding favor where it has been tried.

We have read and heard much about the econd crop of strawberries this year, and in fact we saw some in the market a few days ago for which seventy-five cents a quart was asked at retail. There were not nough of them to make a wholesale price. nd they were probably sold on commis but there were a number of quarts, and the dealer said they were as good as any the same grower brought him last spring; and many have told of finding them on their vines, in some cases on vines set last spring and in others on vines that bore an ordinary crop in the spring. In no case that we have known was any manure put on after the fruit picking in the spring, and the result must be due to the season, as we know no reason why so many vines, in so many different localities and of different varieties, should begin now to perfect two crops in a year.

Some have succeeded in growing per n localities that are usually tho cold for them, by allowing them to branch out close to the ground, heading them in well in the fall, and burying them under litter, cornstalks or even snow after th ground froze solidly. Thus the blossoming was retarded until the danger of frost was

over. This method cannot be recomme as a commercial success, but for the amateu who desires to do something his neighbors While dandelions are a favorite vegetable cannot, it may be worth testing. The plan with many in the spring when boiled as tried a few years ago at some of the expericannot, it may be worth testing. The plan ment stations, Missouri, we think, of spray-ing the tree heavily with thin whitewash in the winter and renewing it once or twice as it washed off, seemed to be profitable enough to be worthy of adoption by those who grow peaches for market. Although they blossomed much later, the peaches were ripe at nearly the same time as those not treated, and the blossoms were not injured by frost, nor were the trees liable to winter killing. The work might be more effectual with tender varieties if the ground around the trunk was covered with a foot of mulei after the ground was frozen, and this not removed until it had thawed out. Spraying seems to be better than applying with a brush, as it spreads the lime more evenly and particularly reaches the point at the tion of branch and bud that the brush night not put it in.

It is generally acknowledged that seedling peaches grown in a Northern elimate are more hardy than the ordinary nursery stock. The young tree ripens its wood earlier and that tree yielded four times as much fruit as the growth stops, so that there is not as

and both these methods tend to make the tree less hardy when planted out.

Dairy Notes. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson seems to

be much disappointed that the exports of cheese from the United States have not increased in amount under the stimulating efforts that have been made in the way of governmental inspection, prohibition of the ese filled with oleomargarine, unless so branded as to show its character plainly to the buyer and cold storage for transportation from the factory to the English ports. But all this has not prevented a falling off in the exports from more than eighty-one million pounds in 1893 to about twenty-two million pounds in 1903. There is one encouraging feature, in that the price has advanced from eight cents a pound ten years ago, until this year it has been nearer year's shipment. Possibly the dairyman has made more profit upon the sales of last year than he did when nearly four times as much went out of the country. But we imported nearly as many ounds as were exported, or twenty million ounds. These were the fancy foreign heeses that averaged a value of about fifteen cents a pound, so that really we paid out more for cheese than we received. But any one at all familiar with the cheese market knows that the manufacture of sheese in this country in imitation of the oreign cheeses has largely increased, and the quality of them has improved so that it is not easy even for an expert to distinguish those of American make. As the amount of these cheeses imported has not notably increased in the past ten years, it is evident that the home consumption of them has increased. And as the reports of our factories and of the sales at ne principal cheese markets do not show any marked decrease in the amount made or andled each year, it would seem that the onsumption of common cheese has increased in this country perhaps enough to absorb the nearly sixty million pounds that our ex-ports have decreased. Indeed, that is less than one pound per capita for our peop and as long as the cheese is made and sold at about four cents a pound more than ten years ago, we see no reason for the farmers o feel discouraged even if Secretary Wilson is not satisfied. We have heard persons say that "a cow

is a cow, and it is of no use to pay these fancy prices for something that folks say is a little extra. Some give a little more milk than others, but then, may be they eat more than the others." This is true enough, but we always found that the cow that would Canadian Reciprocity.

In all the talk among a certain class of politicians about the value and importance of reciprocity with Canada, we notice a total neglect in considering the interests of American farmers and lumbermen and fish-

What nonsense it is to propose the free exchange of products between an English colony of five million people and the American republic of eighty million people. It would be manifestly unfair to the Republic. If Canada wants all the privileges and immunities of one of the States of the United States, let her gain her independence and then join us, assume the responsibilities and enjoy our progress and development.

Why should the New England or New York farmer be forced into unfair competition with the Canadian farmer by reason of free trade in farm products under a onesided reciprocity treaty, when the American farmer is still subject to paying duty on all he imports or paying extra cost on all the should free trade be declared in farm products when all other American industries smile and prosper under the benign influ-ence of a protective tariff. Is the farmer so rich or so strong that he can withstand the Canadian competition of free trade, cheap labor and cheap lands?

If the policy of free trade were to be adopted by the Congress of the United States, then the farmer might struggle and starve with other unfortunate industries. But the farmer should not be singled out for sacrifice and ruin on the platform of Canadian reciprocity, established for the benefit of the Canadian farmer, whose sole ambition, at least in the Province of Quebec, is plenty of pea soup and salted herring. The American farmer is as much entitled to the benefits of our protective tariff as the American artisan or manufacturer. Don't ruin the farmer to please Canada. Butter Market Unchanged.

The weather conditions remain favorable throughout the country, and New England especially, for the stock in pastures and the receipts of butter continue to be liberal in quantity. Home demand at this season of the year is usually expected to increas in the local trade, and that increase is already being felt in the market. The present market for box and print butt tinues very steady, under a fair but not active demand, and under an unchanged rate from our last report. The lower grades continue in moderate request at uncha

Looking forward to the immediate future, It is still a difficult matter to forecast prices with any degree of certainty. The sto butter in cold storage is large in this market, and before we can expect further improve ment in values, we shall have to wait for some material shrinkage in current receipts. As yet there is no available chance for an export business, as the make of butter across the water appears to be ample for their requirements at prices below a parity of our own market.

Continued liberal arrivals at the New York market have checked the tendency to further advances in quotations.

The general quality of the butter arriving in both the Boston and New York markets is showing very satisfactorily for this season of the year.

The Hay Trade.

There is not much change this week in the general condition of the hay market. There is only a little of the strictly choice quality coming in, and it is only for such that the extreme prices are paid, but that which is one grade below the b st is taken by many of the traders, and they seem to be satisfied if they get a shade lower price. Such goods are moving fairly well, but the grades below that are neglected and weak even at quotations. Buyers at interior points should avoid sending a large supply of them as long as better qualities can be

At Boston the prices on choice and No. 1 timothy are firm, but there is some disappointment at the quality of the new hay received recently. A good part of the cars invoiced as No. 1 are not more than fairly within that grade, and some only a good No. 2, there being too much rusty leaf and clover. Receipts were 203 cars during the week, seven of which were for export, and twenty-nine cars of straw. Corresponding week last year there were 414 cars of fifty of which were for export, and thirty-seven cars of straw. Quotations for choice timothy are \$18.50 to \$19 an large bales, \$17.50 to \$18 in small bales, No. 1 \$18 to \$18.50 for large and \$17 to \$17.50 for small, No. 2 \$15.50 to \$16 for large and \$14.50 to \$15 for small, No. 3 \$13.50 to \$14 for large and \$13 to \$13.50 for smal, clover mixed \$14 to \$15 for large and \$13 to \$14 for small. Long rye straw is firm, the demand and supply being nearly equal, and it is held at \$18 to \$19 a ton, with tangled rye at \$8 to \$9, and oat straw dull at \$7 to \$8.50.

Receipts have been liberal in New York and the quality is generally very good, with airather quiet demand. The receipts were 6904 tons of hay and 620 tons of straw; same week a year ago 7279 tons of hay. Prime timothy is 80 to 85 cents per hundredweight, No. 1 75 to 80 cents, No. 2 70 to 75 cents, No. 3 60 to 65 cents. Shipping hay 50 to 55 cents, clover mixed 50 to 65 cents and clover 40 to 45 cents. Long rye straw from 85 to 95 cents, oat straw 45 cents and wheat straw from 75 cents in large bales to 45 cents in small bales. At Brooklyn receipts were only moderate and demand fair, so that prices are about five cents a hundredweight higher on all grades of hay, and long rye straw is scarce and firm at 95 cents to \$1 for

Massachusetts Crop Report.

In its crop report for September, the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture of this business should come through Bosncludes the following summary of crop conditions in Massachusetts, compiled from it." a study of the reports of about 150 corre

Indian corn forward rapidly, but it is ping them almost immediately. I look to nevertheless one of the poorest crops ever secured, poorer even than that of 1902. There has been damage from frost in some localities, and even where the crop has escaped thus far it has not eared well, and there are many imperfect ears. The stover is also poorly developed, and many dairy gain most of the business it lost through farmers will not have enough to fill their silos. Where it has escaped damage from we will be shipping five thousand head of frost it should be of good nutritive value, both for stover and ensilage. Much of the crop remained to be cut at the time of making returns.

Where the first crop of hay was cut early the rowen crop is phenomenally heavy, but many fields were cut so late that it is doubtful if more than an average crop is secured on the whole. The weather of the month has been very favorable for securing the crop, and it is of excellent quality. feed is in excellent condition in all sections, with the exception of Cape Cod and a few Aocalities in Bristol and Plymouth counties.

All farm work was delayed by the late

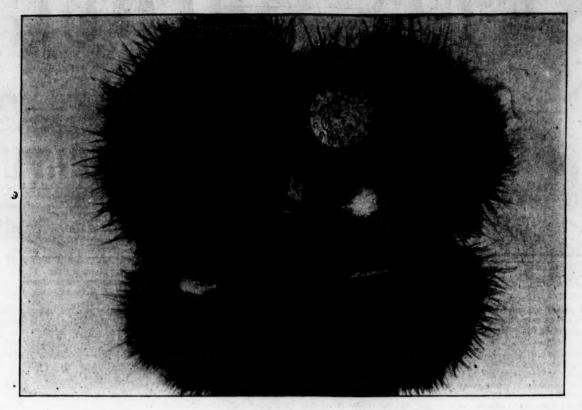
mess of laying, and at the time of making returns much less fall seeding than usual had been done. The work was progressing well with fair weather, and probably as much as usual will finally be put in. That The Warren liner Sachem will sail from here sown early made a good catch and was growing luxuriantly, but there were many reports that the later sown seed was lying dormant in the ground awaiting rain to promote germination.

Onions are a very poor crop in most localities. Giving the reports from the regions of principal production their proper weight, it is probable that not over half a crop will be secured. There was much complaint of blight, which shortened the crop in many localities, and also that those remaining green were dicing down very slowly, with mall bottoms and an undue proportion of thick neeks. The quality of the crop is, therefore, not likely to be up to the stand-

Potatoes promised to be an unusually good crop, and the yield would undoubtedly have been large but for the presence of rot which was general throughout the State, though perhaps most severe in the wester. counties. Not more than a three-fourths crop has been secured on the whole, and many fields have given total failures. The quality of the tubers is generally excellent where unaffected by rot.

Root crops are generally reported as prom ising well, though somewhat late in most sections. Celery is also a good crop as far as reported. Other late market-garden crops generally give good promise, but are not especially forward and need further warm weather for best results.

Apples were blown from the trees to lerable extent by the high winds of the sixteenth and seventeenth; but still give a better grop than is common on an off year, although the fruit is not large or especially free from blemishes. Pears are a fair crop,



PARAGON CHESTNUTS, NATURAL SIZE.

The five-cent nickel piece is shown for comparison. Illustration by courtesy of N. Y. Forestry Commission. See descriptive article.

though perhaps not as good as previously indicated. Very few peaches were secured. Grapes did not develop according to the promise of the earlier season, and the crop proved nearly a failure. Cranberries are a light crop in the sections of commercial prouction, probably even lighter than that of

This bulletin will contain also an article by Dr. B. T. Fernald on "Some Common Scale insects," which treats at length on the San Jose and other scales, and can be obtained by application to J. Lewis Ellsworth, Secre tary State Board of Agriculture, Boston Mass., and those desiring to receive these bulletins regularly may have their name placed on the mailing list for that purpose

Export Cattle Trade.

Boston is in the cattle business again. No sooner was the news received that England had raised the embargo on Boston shipped cattle and sheep than the agents of ports set about securing cattle for shipment.

There is likely to be quite a lively contest for the honor of carrying out the first cargo of cattle on the part of the transatlantic lines re-entering the business, with the chances in favor of the Leyland Line, which has three services, a weekly service to Liverpool, a weekly one to London and a bimonthly service to Manchester, winning out. The Cunard Line was the last line to carry cattle from Boston, the Sylvania sailing on Nov. 29, 1902, with seven hundred head. The Saxonia and Ivernia, however, do not carry cattle, and as the Ultonia does not sail until Oct. 17, the Cunard Line cannot hope to carry out the first cargo.

The lines which propose to carry cattle besides those mentioned are the Allan to Glasgow, the Warren to Liverpool, the Dominion or White Star to Liverpool.

Agents of these lines interviewed were quite confident of their ability to regain the usiness lost by the embargo.

"Steamers sailing from New York and Montreal are carrying all the cattle they can take care of, and could secure much more business if they could attend to it," said Mr. Green of the Cunard Line. "Much ton and undoubtedly will when we go after

spondents:
in getting cattle," said Mr. Stephenson of
the warm weather of the month brought
the Leyland Line. "We shall begin shiphave a Leyland liner go out with sheep and cattle inside of two weeks."

At the railroad offices similar sentiments were expressed. Mr. R. C. de Normandie, foreign freight agent of the Bos'on & Maine, said: "I am confident that Boston will rethe embargo. I expect that within a month cattle a week.

Perhaps the best feature of the situation is the fact that several lines will put extra ships on the route. The Allan Line to Glasgow, which has maintained a three-weekly sen vice since early spring with the second and steerage passenger steamers Sarmatian and Corean, and has secured uniformly good cargoes, will place the Buenos Ayrean on the line and give Boston a fortnightly service. The Buenos Ayrean is due here Monday with 120 passengers, and the line managers in Boston expect to send out cat tle in her when she sails on Oct. 4.

The Warren Line, which once had weekly sailings, but has for months had four of its five steamers tied up at Liverpool, will probably place one more in commission also giving Boston a fortnightly service on Saturday, Oct. 3, and her agents expect to send her out with eight hundred head The Cunard Line managers are confident that the freighter Sylvania, which has been running to New York since last spring, will be returned to the Boston route in a month

or six weeks.

The Leyland Line has at present thirteen steamers that will carry cattle, five on the Liverpool route, five on the London route and three on the Manchester division. The line is also controlling the three steamers which perform the Antwerp service under

the Red Star flag.

The Dominion Line, soon to give place to the White Star Line, places several cattle boats on the Boston-Liverpool route each winter.

Among the Farmers.

I predict that | the next decade farms will be inhabited by a class of people of whom we may be justly proud.—C. S. Stetson, Androscoggin County, Me.

Thousands of dollars have been lost by farmers this year on account of the lack of help and the incompetent nature of some of the labor.—C. W. J., Camden, Ont.

I think orcharding the best part of farming, and the crop should be more closely attended to.-N. Harding, New Sharon, Me. If you breed and feed for the best, you will never have to look for a buyer, for they will be looking for you and your stock.—H. A. Briggs, Elkhorn, Wis.

One of the greatest frauds is the Government seed distribution. I have found the seed practically worthless.—A. C. Stoddard, Franklin County, Mass.

I go back to the day, many years ago,

when these Berkshire hills were filled with good cattle. We had at that time only one breed of cattle, the Shorthorn. We had the dual-purpose cow; we had some of the best of that sort that could be found. We had heifers that produced in a single year over five hundred pounds of butter, besides suporting a family of five persons with milk, butter and cream .- J. S. Anderson, Berkshire County, Mass.

I saw only one man looking for work this ummer.-S. S. K., Wallace, Ont. This has been a good season for dairy attle.—L. L. O., Hampden County, Mass.

Notable Centennial Anniversaries. The passing days bring to mind that it i just one hundred years since three local events of interest occurred in our community, and it may be well to briefly relate their details so that we shall know what stirred the feelings of the fathers at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The great highway by which we travel today by electric street cars from Boston to Salem was opened to the public on Sept. 23, 1803. It is almost sixteen miles in length and cost one hundred and eighty-nine thou sand dollars, a large sum of money one hundred years ago. Many of the wealthy men of Salem were its financial supporters and one Moses Brown did the work of con-

It paid a goodly revenue to the projectors who collected the dues at the toll house in Salem, and this ancient building is still in existence as part of a dwelling house. The toll schedule read as follows:

"For every coach, phaeton, charlot, or other four-wheel carriage for the conveyance of persons, drawn by two horse twenty-five cents.

"If drawn by more than two horses an additional sum for each horse of four cents. "For every cart, wagon, sleigh or sled or other carriage of burden, drawn by two oxen or horses, 12½ cents. If drawn by more than two, an additional sum for every such ox or horse of three cents.

" For every curricle nine cents. "For every sleigh for the conveyance of ssengers, drawn by two horses, twelve ents. If drawn by more than two, an additional sum for each horse of three cents.

"For every sled or sleigh, drawn by one "For every chaise, chair or other car riage, drawn by one horse, 12½ cents.

" For every man and horse five cents. " For all oxen, horses, neat cattle, led or driven, beside those in teams and carriages.

" For all sheep and swine, per dozen, three cents, and in the same proportion for a greater or less number."

In former times it was called about a day's journey by the turppike from Boston to Salem, but this, of course, included a substantial dinner at a wayside tavern, with plenty of liquid refreshment and gossip included. Today the rushing electric cars nake the journey in about two hours, and on the road as we pass, may also be seen such modern methods of travel as the bicycle and automobile. But the same sky and sea and marsh are there to stay, and it is well it is so, for about everything else changes rapidly in this bustling world.

On Sept. 29, 1803, the new Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross of Boston was onsecrated by Bishop John Carroll of Baltimore. This was the first Catholic church built in Boston, and it was located on Franklin street, the present cathedral building marking the site. Previous to this event the small number of Catholics in the vicinity had worshipped in a primitive church in School street, which they had leased from the Huguenots, and the Rev. Mr. Thayer, a onvert to the faith, had ministered to the congregation, but when the lease expired, as the congregation could not then be made a permanent one, the project was abandoned,

and the property devoted to other purposes. It was also about this time that the Rev. Dr. Matignon, who had been Regius professor in the college at Navarre, France, and an exile from his native land, was sent by Bishop Carroll to be the pastor of the Catholics living in the then so-called Mission of Boston, which embraced the whole of New England, and in a few years he, in turn, persuaded the Rev. Mr. Cheverus, a fellow countryman, to come here and share with him his laborious work. It is but a to say that their fine characters and devotion to their church did much to overcome the deep-seated New England prejudice against the Roman Catholic religion which then

existed. Protestants as well as Catholics were their friends, and no citizens of Boston were more respected. More especially was this true of Father Cheverus, who became bishop of Boston in 1810, and after his return to his native France, archbishop and cardinal of the church.

In 1799, Father Cheverus opened a subscription for the purpose of building a church in Boston, and the first subscriber was John Adams, then President of the United States. The amount of money colCharles Bulfineh, the leading Boston archi tect of his day. The church remained standing until about the year 1860, when !t was sold to Isaac Rich, a wealthy Bosto merchant, and the site was used for busines purposes. On Oct. 3, 1803, Samuel Adams, th

patriot, died at his residence on Winter street, Boston, full of years and honor, and the whole community, and the nation as well, mourned his loss. He had devoted the whole of his long life to the service of the people, and he lived long enough to see the nation, which he had been foremost in establishing, on the road to prosperity and greatness. He was born in Boston Sept 27, 1722, and after a common school education entered Harvard College, where he was grad uated in 1740. It was then his intention to engage in mercantile business, but he soon ound that he was not destined to be a mer chant, and at this time an opportunity ffered itself to enter politics. He was elected a member of the General Court from Roston, and continued to serve as such unti he was elected a member of the Continenta Congress in 1774. Here, as at the beginning of the Revolution in Boston, he was fore most in the deliberations of the Congress and was in continuous service until 1781. He was president of the Massach Senate in 1781; member of the convention which adopted the Constitution in 1788; ieutenant-governor of Massachusetts from 1789 to 1794, and governor from 1794-1797.

The patriot's funeral took place or the afternoon of Oct. 6, 1803, the procession starting from his late home in Winter street at four o'clock. Minute guns were fired at Fort Independence, and by two companies of artillery; the bells of the town were tolled during the passage of the tuneral procession and the shops were all closed. The route was as follows: "From Winter street, through West street, the main street, around the Old State House, thence by Court and Tremont streets to the Granary Burying Ground.'

Memorial tablets have been placed on the site of his home, which is now occupied by the store of the Shepard, Norwell Company, and upon the boulder which marks his grave in the Granary Burying Ground. A grateful people have also erected a statue of better than these memorials, his memory is enshrined for all time in the hearts of his countrymen, for they realize that without his great service they might not be enjoying their present political freedom.

CHARLES F. READ.

Literature.

Once in a while some one writes a story which is so absurdly fantastic that the very improbability of its plot fascinates. This is true of Wilfrid S. Jackson's delightful romance, "Nine Points of the Law." story concerns the adventures of one Richard Wayzgoose (a rather appropriate name for the hero of the tale), who is a hardworking clerk in a London establishment. Mr. Wayzgoose is also a dreamer, and one day while rambling about in the suburbs, where one of his employers resides, he accidently discovers a sack of ancient gold coins, gold plate, caudle cups, handled porringers, tankards, beakers and punch bowls This good fortune came so suddenly that Mr. Wayzgoose scarcely used discretion in disposing of some of the valuable booty in fact, he aroused the suspicion of the jeweler to whom he took some of the coins, and at last he flees to France. There, to his dismay, he runs into Mr. Mayors, his imme diate employer, and also Miss Mavors whom he has for a long time secretly admired After surviving the shock of the encounter he quickly learns that the Mavors home had been broken into some time since and the collection of coinstand plate, which was the joy and pride of Mr. Mavors, was stolen Like a cork in a mill stream his sense spun round and round, fighting, half-sub merged against the flood," says the author in giving us an impression of the condition of Mr. Wayzgoose when he realized that he was the present owner of the stolen Mavors collection. The police, he was fur ther informed, were on track of the robbers and a clue to one of the gang was already in the possession of the sleuths.

"You shall have it back," said the poor man. "You shall have it back, but don't set the police to work."

" I mean," he said hurriedly, still scarcely knowing what he said, "the police are of so little use. Leave it all to me. Let me follow up this clue-

"But, Mr. Wayzgoose, do you think you could catch them?" said Alice Mayors doubtfully. "Besides, they might hurt you. It would be quite exciting," she allowed; quite like a story. But, you see, the police have the clue, not you-clue means

spots of blood, doesn't it? And perhaps—"
Mr. Mavors laughed. "I didn't know you were a Sherlock in disguise, Wayzgoose,' complicated situation only to straighten

And thus it is that the author evolves a

that there are a host of readers in this coun try to whom the Scotch dislect has no terrors. Originally written to fill space in the Glasgow Evening Times, it is not at all surnatives. That this genial humorist is ap-parently equally appreciated in this country where dialect of all kinds is said to be out of favor, is all the more surprising. There is an undeniable charm about the story, even if one is compelled to refer frequently to the glossary to appreciate the humor. Wee Macgreegor is, without doubt, one of the brightest Soo ch lads that ever appeared in tiction. And some of the other characters in the book are not far behind him when it comes to furnishing merriment

Purdle came to visit them: "And how are you today, Macgregor?" she asked the boy as they sat round the

for the readers of Mr. Bell's book. Here

a glimpse of the family at home when Auni

"I'm fine," replied Macgregor, glancing at the good things on the tab

"Fine what?" said Aunt Purdie.
"Ye sud say, 'Fine, thenk, ye,'" whispered his mother, giving him a nudge. "Fine, thenk ye," said Macgregor, obediently. " I wis at the Zoo? "Oh, indeed. And what did you see at

"Beasts, thenk ye," said Macgregor.
"And hoo's Rubbert?" said Lizzie, with

"Robert is keeping well, thank you; but he's sorry he cannot leave the shop this His young man was unfortunately rin over by an electric-caur yester-

day. "Oh, thae caurs!" said Lizzie. "I'm aye feart fur Macgreegor gettin' catched, an' comin' hame wantin' a leg."

"Robert's young man got conclusion of the brain," said Aunt Purdle, with great solemnity. "He was carrying a dizzen of eggs an' a pun' of the best ham when the ancholy accident occurred."

"Dae ye tell me that?" exclaimed An' wis the eggs a' broke."

"With two exceptions." [New York: Harper & Bros. Price \$1.00] John R. Spears, whose name is not un-known to readers of books and magazines, is the author of the biography of Anthony Wayne in Appleton's series of lives." It is needless to say that the author does justice to the career of "Mad Anthony," as he was sometimes called. The hero of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point and other battles in the Revolutionary war led what would today be called a strenuous life. He was a man of action, and his boldness and his bravery carried him through many a conflict successfully where a more cautious man may well have hesitated. It will be recalled that when the British

ministry ordered Sir Henry Clinton to leave Philadelphia and take the British army to New York, Washington, on hearing the news, invited his generals to a council, in order to ascertain their views on the desirability of hazarding a general action. Sixteen generals gathered before Washington, with Lee, Lafayette, Lord Stirling of New Jersey and Baron Steuben, as well as other foreigners. Lee declared against action and Lafayette and the other generals, in cluding the foreigners, followed suit. But when the turn of Anthony Wayne came Washington said to him, "What would you do, general?" He arose to his place and replied with emphasis: "Fight, sir." "That," says Mr. Spears, " was the great est speech known to the records of the American councils of war. There were but two other generals in the council who agreed with Wayne, but Washington was one of the two, and 'Fight, sir,' would have ended the war on the plains of Monmouth but for the work of the traitor Lee."

And speaking of traitors, the biographer ensiders the tresson of Benedict: Arnold by way of contrast with Wayne's bravery. The modern writers who have told the story of Arnold's heroic deeds, with a view of palliating his crime, have shown them selves utterly incapable of comprehending the events, and wholly unable to appreciate the true standing of American patriotism, in the estimation of Mr. Spears. "The uterly unforgivable feature of his crime is found in the fact that it was while standing before the people as a popular hero, and in the position to give inspiration to his countrymen of the most remote generation, he plunged into the depths. He robbed us of a ero. It was because of the brilliancy of his previous career that in the world's list of men who have sold themselves into hell, there is no name blacker than that of Bene dict Arnold."

Wayne's conduct at the battle of Stony Point was of sufficient importance to secure for him a gold medal and a vote of thanks from Congress. Wayne was comme for his brave, and prudent soldierly conduct," which indicates that Wayne's preparation for battle was more important than his spirited dash up the slope-in the eyes of his superiors.

The origin of Wayne's nickname, "Mad Anthony," is interesting. Among Wayne's Pennsylvanians was an Irishman known as Jemy the Rover," and also as "Commowho was one day sent to the guardhouse for disorderly conduct. When asked by whose orders he was to be confined, the ergeant in charge said, "By the general's."
'Then forward," said Jemy, as he was put in the guard-house. Later when reeased, he asked whether the general was "mad or in fun." To this the sergeant answered to the effect that a repetition of the disorderly conduct would be followed 'not only by confinement, but by twenty-nine well laid on." "Then," said Jemy, "Anthony is mad, farewell to you. Clear the coast for the Commodore and Mad Anthony's friend." The book is interesting to the end, as it needs must be with so active a subject and so experienced a biographer. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price. A year ago Nina Rhoades wrote a book called "The Little Girl Next Door," which

was one of the pleasing juveniles of the season. Now this same author, who is fast winning the hearts of young readers, is represented by "Winifred's Neighbors," which seems to deserve equal praise. Winifred is a girl of nine who lives with her well-to-do uncle and aunt in New York. She has been reading a book in which the Bradford family appears, and the story of this happy family makes such an impression on Winifred that she calls on some neighbors in the vain hope of discovering this fictitious family group. These neighbors are Bradiorus, and, although they smile at the efforts lected was about twenty thousand dollars, which was subscribed by members of the new congregation, by other Catholics and by many Protestants. The plans for the new church were generously given by complicated situation only to straighten only to straighten only to straighten of the satisfaction of all at the entorts of the young miss to discover in real life of the y

droll story writers. [New York: John Lane. Price, \$1.50.] The success of J. J. Bell's sketches, which victed of robbing a bank, and is serving his e in prison. This fact is later dislosed to the young girl, who sorely misses rporated in the book "Wee Mac' leads to the inevitable conclusion too, is alive and visited her conclusion too, is alive and visited her conclusion too. too, is alive and visited her once, under the name of Mrs. Smith. One of the real Bradfords—at the house where she continues to cali—is broken down in health, and it eventually turns out that Bradford is prising that the fresh crisp stories of the Macgregor family caught the fancy of the Winifred's father, and, of course, there is a happy time in store for the plucky little girl. Miss Rhoades has learned the secret of interesting her juvenile readers from the start of her story, and this interest is maintained to the very last page of the book. Winifred is one of the most charming misses that has been presented to the storyloving girls of this country in the guise of fiction. There are many admirable illustrations by Bertha G. Davidson. [Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, 80 cents net.

Gems of Thought.

... The world is full of life; each life is a tune: so the world is a great orchestra; and of them all how few tunes are played through? How many ended as they were not begun!-B. F.

.... Watch, lest God's perpetually fresh revelations find your eyes closed and your soul shut; lest a spirit that might have opened to you a store of new and rich life have roused in you

store of new and rich life have roused in you possibilities of growth that may henceforward never wake again, should pass by you unnoticed.—J. Edwin Odgers.

.... O beautiful human life! Tears come to my eyes as I think of it. So beautiful, so inexpressibly beautiful! . . . How willingly I would strew the paths of all with flowers! How beautiful a delight to make the world joyous!

The sang should never be silent, the dance never beautiful a delight to make the world joyous!
The song should never be silent, the dance never still, the laugh should sound like water which runs forever.—Richard Jefferies.

.... "Everything in nature goes by law and not by luck. What we sow, we reap."

....A cheerful, intelligent face is the end of culture and success enough.—Emerson.
....In the perfect prayer there is never one question as to whether we can persuade God to give us anything: God gives Himself to us, and the soul receives, with trembling joy, the un-speakable gift. When we can say that, there can be no argument about meaner gifts. We come out of our wayward selves that we may find our true selves in the changeless God .-

Frank Walters. "To do good simply because it is good to do it and not in the hope of reward is the evidence of Christian purpose."
...." Out of suffering have emerged the strong-

est souls; the most massive characters are seamed with scars."—Rev. E. H. Chapin. " Sad will be the day for any man when he becomes absolutely contented with the life he is living, with the thoughts he is thinking, and the leeds that he is doing, when there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul some great desire to do something larger which he knows that he was meant and made to do because he is

a child of God." .. See that no day passes in which you do not make yourself a somewhat better creature; and, in order to do that, find out first what you are now. Try to get strength of heart enough to ook yourself fairly in the face in mind as well

as in body.—John Ruskin.
...Because charity begins at home is no reason that it should be restricted to that limited sphere; of all the virtues she is the one who needs to have the most constant exercise.

....It is well to have a high standard of life, even though we may not be able altogether to realize it. Whoever tries for the highest results cannot fall to reach a point far in advance of that from which he started.—Smiles.

Brilliants.

O near lights and far lights And every light a home! And how they gladden, sadden us, Who late and early roam!

But sad lights and glad lights, By flash and gleam we speed Across the darkness to a light We love, and know and need!

-Arthur Stringer, in the Smart Set. Already the cricket is busy With hints of so erer days, And the golden-rod lights slowly Its thoughts for the autumn blaze

" Four things a man must learn to do If he would make his record true: To think without confusion clearly; To love his fellow men sincerely; To act from honest motives purely To trust in God and heaven securely." We plough the very skies, as well Are ours; the stars all gems excel

The air was made to please The souls of men: Devouring fire Doth feed and quicken Man's Desire. The Orb of Light in its wide circuit moves, Corn for our food springs out of very mire. Our fuel grows in woods and groves; e herbs and flowers aspire To kiss our feet; Beast, court our loves.

His ancient ways, are His and my Estate " So near, so very near to God, Nearer I cannot be: For in the person of His Son I am as near as He.'

How glorious is man's fate!
The laws of God, the Works He did create,

\$2.00 to North Adams in the Hoosac Mountains, Saturday, October 10. Already the autumn foliage has commenced to appear, and the fresh atmosphere of October makes one long for another short respite from work. This is the season of the year when the ntains are more beautiful than ever, and the Hoosac Mountains in western Massachusetts are a grand sight at just this season. The weather is suitable for tramping through the mountains exploring the Deerfield valley or taking a trolley

to many interesting places near by.

The Boston & Maine excursion to North Adams on Saturday, October 10, gives the excur-sionist an opportunity to take in all the beauties of an Indian summer in the Hoosac Mountains,

and to enjoy the health-giving tramp or ride through this noted region.

The round-trip rate from Boston is only \$2.00. Any person desiring, can upon showing their ex-cursion ticket and payment of fifty cents at the Hoosac Tunnel Station, procure a round-trip ticket to Wilmington, Vt., on the Narrow Gauge Railroad, "the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington." A first-class dinner can be procured at the "Child's Tavern," Wilmington, and the ride is through the prettiest portion of upper" Deerfield Valley." Tickets are on sale at City Ticket Office, 322 Washington street, and at Union Station. Special train will leave Boston at 8.30 A. M. for Hoosac Tunnel and North Adams; returning, leave North Adams at 4.30 P. M. Train will stop at Waltham in both directions, but tickets will be on sale only at Boston. Tickets are also good returning on regular trains on October 11th

A copy of the pamphlet "Principles of Profitable Farming," is before us in a new and revised edition.

The principles of proper rotation with leguminous crops and the great advantages to be derived by such methods are explained in the pamphiet in a fascinating manner. A description of the Experiment Farm at outhern Pines, N. C., where the best methods of using fertilizers are being studied and put into practice, is also a valuable feature of this publication.

of the whole eggs I eggs. ment cocke ought flock many seems impro hensa ting h And v egg or good v breed \$300,0

The to be we not con laying house. than w

after 8

est we

seemin

they c

litter i

often.

with f

will n

but ra

dampi

We

though

more

like th

we ha

this is

length

circula

have

easily

six for

But t

Legho

canno

they e

enoug

Bull

their

had a

a year

broug

year.

station Mr. " Map article New forty (would twelve smalle yet we would

birds.

advant

to dou

ing sh closed in or v in a cli 10° or : is not as man be, and and pi buildir The legged better skinne

culture Barred which export poultry eems rect op case, fo just wh overcon pay for

Gaso be bett in the l as it is keroser away gasolin everyth of the the effe

erving his later disely misses r mother, under the real Bradcontinues alth, and radford is nstead of there is a ucky little the secret s from the st is maincharming the story e guise of able illus-

fe is a tune; ugh? How un!—B. F. esh revelasoul shut; d to you a sed in you neeforward

[Boston :

et.

bt.

come to my inexpres-y I would ers! How d joyous! ater which

w and not

the end of never one ide God to to us, and y, the un-that, there gifts. We t we may good to do

he strongcters are when he g, and the ot forever me great ne knows suse he is ou do not ure; and, you are nough to

t limited e. l of life, ether to

t Set. axter.

ced to

eather ntains

trolley

North excurauties itains, Gauge ide is rfield

will r 11th es of new with ined ner. eing

d be

arge.

Douttry. Practical Poultry Points.

The house in which ducks and geese are to be wintered should be warm, as they will not consume as much food, and will begin laying earlier than they would in a cold house. But dryness is even more important than warmth. If they have a damp house they are not only certain to have cramps and lameness, but damp and cold together are liable to cause trouble in the bowels and a liver complaint which may destroy them after a long illness of which nothing may he seen excepting by careful watching. They are really less active, but appear to cat well, yet are growing lean all the time. Many a bird has been found dead, and was seemingly only bones and feathers before the owner had noticed any illness. The case is in almost every case a diseased ever. Do not put many in one house as ey crowd one another. A few in a small use is better than many in a large house. them plenty of dry straw or other ter in the coops and do not fail to change it often. After a rainy day when they go in th feet covered with mud it should always changed, even though it is every day for a week or more in a rainy season. Ventilate the house in such a way that the cold air will not blow directly on them when in it, but rather over them, as the foul air rises apward. Water fowl are more sensitive to dampness and winds in the night than hens, because they sit on the ground instead of on

We want no fowl with combs cut off, though we often see paragraphs suggesting that the Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns are more likely to have frozen combs than those breeds that naturally have small combs, like the Brahmas. It is so many years since we have had a frozen comb in our flocks that we cannot say from experience that this is not so, but we do not believe the length of the comb makes any difference. If the bird is in good health and the blood circulates well, we believe that the tip of the comb is as safe at two inches from the head as at a quarter of an inch. We have never noticed long noses to be more easily frost bitten than short ones, or that a man's toes were any colder when he was six foot tall than when he was but five foot. But the house that is too cold to winter a Leghorn bird in from fear of the comb freezing is not fit to keep any fowls in, as they cannot produce eggs in so cold a place, and they eat more grain to keep up the natural heat of the body. And when it is cold enough to freeze their combs out of doors they will do far better if they are kept under cover.

Bulletin No. 93 from the Maine Experiment Station gives the result thus far of their efforts to increase the egg production of their poultry. Starting four years ago with a family of Plymouth Rock hens that had averaged about ten dozen eggs each in a year, and selecting the best layers to mate with cockerels from mothers that have laid over two hundred eggs in a year, they have brought them up to an average of 150 eggs a year. This gain of two and a half dozen eggs in a year is so much added to the profit of the flock. But that does not tell the whole story. The past year one hen in every eight has produced over two hundred eggs per year, and one hen has reached 251 This will give them more prolific stock to breed from, and the improvement should be more rapid for a few years to come. When in hen that has laid 240 eggs in year is mated with a cockerel whose mother laid 251 eggs, she ought to produce a good share of pullets that could be made to lay 240 eggs and a flock that would average that, or twice as many as the flock they began with. It seems as natural that there should be an improvement in the productive power of hens as in the milk or butter-making capabilities of the cows, or the speed of our trot-ting horses when raised by skillful breeders. And while we have felt that possibly by And while we have felt that possibly by breeding only for this purpose there might be a loss in the germinating power of the egg or in other ways, we want to see the of last year is more uncertain than that of good work go on and perhaps the dangers Cape Cod or Wisconsin. We are indebted to we have feared will never arise. If they do, we may learn how to avoid them or to breed out the faults. With the egg prod- from Massachusetts, which aggregated net in the United States estimated at \$300,000,000 a year, it would be a great thing to double the average production or even to add twenty-five per cent. to the total yield as they have done already at the Maine

Mr. O. W. Mapes, sometimes known as "Mapes, the hen man," because of his articles on poultry keeping in the Rural New Yorker, says if he wanted to keep forty or fifty fowl in a building 10x20 feet, he would keep them all in one flock, but would divide the building by a partition twelve feet from one end and use the smaller room for a roosting room and the larger one for them to remain in during the day. In this he would have plenty of light, while the roosting room would be the large. warmer. This may be a new idea to many, yet we believe he is correct, and that they would do better so than if the building was equally divided and each had one-half the birds. The larger room would have all the advantages that are claimed for the scratching shed, even to the fresh air, if windows were opened, and yet could be entirely closed when the rain or snow would drive in or when too cold for the fowl to be out of doors, which is an important consideration in a climate where the mercury may register or 20° below zero on a cold morning. He not as much afraid of crowding his hens as many who write about poultry seem to be, and the reason may be that he advocates and practices thorough cleanliness in his

The demand for white-fleshed and whiteged poultry in England is so much tter than for yellow-legged and yellowinned birds that the Department of Agrialture in Canada is breeding a strain of arred Plymouth Rocks with white legs hich they will send out to those who wish breed or fatten chickens and fowl for the port trade. This color notion in eggs and ultry is all foolishness we suppose, but it ms more foolish to us when it goes in diet opposition to our own whims as in this se, for we like the yellow-skinned poultry and brown-shelled eggs, but when one is producing for market it is easier to grow est what the buyers demand than to try to vercome their prejudices and make them bay for that which you may think is better.

Gasoline is said by the Poultry Keeper to be better than kerosene for destroying lice in the henhouse, as the insect dies as soon as it is touched by the fluid, while when kerosene is used the lice are able to crawl away some distance before dying. The gasoline evaporates very quickly and leaves everything clean. When put on the heads of the found for them and that the demand the fowl to destroy the large gray lice the effect was to render the birds dizzy for a few moments, but they quickly recovered telling how to prepare and use the chestnut telling how to prepare and use the chestnut the effect was to render the birds dizzy for a few moments, but they quickly recovered telling how to prepare and use the chestnut telling how to prepare and use the chestnut telling how to prepare and use the chestnut their powers as useful members of the coming to Scripture."

"Yes, I know that," was the answer.

"Suppose you go down and take the drunk-includes leading officials of all the charitable and on your shoulders."

and seemed not to be injured by it. Applied on the body it causes a sensation of intense cold, owing to rapid evaporation, and for that reason it is not advisable to use it on the body. It should be used only by daylight, as it is highly inflammable, and the vapor from it lights quickly. But we have had good results in using kerosene, and found it sure death to lice if not instantaneous, so that we do not care to change our method unless we should ohance to have the gasoline and not have chance to have the gasoline and not have the kerosene at hand.

Poultry Market Active.

Under date of Sept. 29 Messrs. S. L. Burr & Co. quote the Boston market as follows:
The past week has been quite eventful, particularly in the supply of live poultry shipped in from various sections of New England; a much larger percentage of this kind of poultry than has usually come here during the Jawish holidays. We think the during the Jewish holidays. We think the market has cleaned up very nicely and at very satisfactory prices, although there was a break in the market last week. This week closes up the Jewish holidays, and after that our market will be in its normal condition on live poultry. Prices are generally 12 to 121 cents for fowls and chickens.

The receipts of dressed poultry from the West are somewhat larger this week than they have been, and the whole tendency of the market is to easier prices. This, of course, has its effect upon the New England supply of this poultry and we look for a supply of this pointry and we now for a little lower range of prices. At the present time choice fowls are selling at 15 to 16 cents; choice, selected, large chickens 18 to 20 cents; medium and small chickens from 15 cents upwards. We anticipate no special change from these prices during the week. A few young turkeys being shipped in here from New England farmers; if they are large and fancy are bringing very good prices, 25 to 28 cents. We should advise shippers not to kill their turkeys unless they are very large and fancy, then they may expect good prices.

Dorticultural.

The Cranberry Crop. We give the following as the views of

French & Co. of New York, being impor-tant as the result of a dealer's investigations on the cranberry crop: From Plymouth and Barnstable counties

Mass. (Cape Cod) we have ninety-four comparative statements, showing actual crops of 1902, 210,451 bushels, and estimates for this year, 188,069—a decrease of about ten per cent.

From New Jersey, 159 statements make their 1902 crops 84,520 bushels, and estimate 1903, 250,085—a gain of nearly two hundred per cent. Wisconsin sends fifteen state-ments. These show crops of 39,345 bushels in 1902, and estimates for this year 37,120a decrease of about six per cent. Rhode Island and interior Massachusetts, with twenty-three reports, show a gain this year of about ten per cent., and Long Island is reported nearly the same as last season.

Since many of the Cape Cod reports came n some growers have reported a little damage by frosts, and others escaping frosts have found earlier estimates too high. Many write of difficulty in securing enough pickers in New Jersey, and it is therefore quite doubtful whether all the berries can be gathered before frost, which, if coming soon, might make a large shrinkage in the prospective yield.

In response to request for figures of last season's Wisconsin crop, and estimate for this year, Mr. W. H. Fitch, secretary Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association, wired under date, 18th inst.: "Cranberry erop last year, 32,000 barrels; this year, 26,000 barrels; crop half picked."

The September estimate of the 1902 crop was 875,000 bushels, which, though somewhat under the mark, was as near the actual yield as a condensation of growers' estimates can be expected to show. Unfortunately railroad statistics of the crop the Cape Cod Cranberry Sales Company for the statement of shipments of the 1902 crop 205,800 barrels and 29,327 crates-nearly 650,000 bushels, of which about 170,000 bushels came to this market. The 1902 crop appears about as follows: Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, 650,000; New Jersey and Long Island, 175,000; Western States, 125,000-a total of 950,000 bushels. Indicated yield this year: Cape Cod and other New England districts, 550,000; New Jersey and Long Island, 450,000; Western States, 100,000; total estimated crop in bushels, 1,100,000.

No allowance being made for increased acreage, fine weather conditions continuing another month may bring the crop up to the record one of 1901 (1,250,000 bushels), but this is not probable, and our estimate, all things considered, may prove to be too

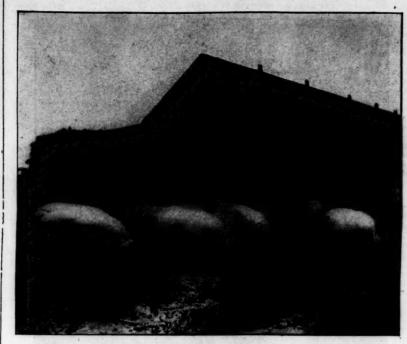
Prospects of Chestnut Culture.

From the evidence collected it seems doubtful whether the growing of chestnuts as an orchard crop is, under ordinary cir-cumstances, advisable. Mr. Lovett of Emilie, Pa., was the only man visited who of chestnut culture, and this only after many years of trial and much expense. Moreover, the ultimate outcome of his experiment is still problematical, and his profits prospective rather than real.

With the chestnut groves, however, the

case is somewhat different, and it seems safe to predict that in the near future the grafting of chestnut sprouts on waste mountain land will be recognized as an important step toward forest conservation. It is true that as yet no one has carried the experiment far enough to prove its entire feasibility; but from the experiments of Messrs. Sober and Beecher in Pennsylvania, and the Albion Chestnut Company in New Jersey, it seems evident that with efficient protection and a proper choice of species the growing of chestnuts on coppice sprouts will prove a paying business. Fire and weevils are the two worst enemies of the chestnut; but it is probable that some means will be found of combating both successfully. At present the weevil lays tribute on twenty-five to sixty per cent. of the crop; but even with this loss a large margin of

profit is left. The call for the nuts is at present large and is still growing. From the middle West especially comes a great call, and many dealers are always on hand to buy up the entire crop. Last year first-class Paragon nuts sold at \$12 per hundredweight in Philadelphia and less than \$7 has never been offered for them. With an abundant supply



GROUP OF YORKSHIRE TWO-YEAR OLDS. Breeders from the E. W. Harrington herd.

not be thus used in this country.

The Paragon is the favorite variety, be-

cause of its great bearing qualities. The burs are carefully picked off from the young trees, as it has been found that if seedlings are allowed to bear profusely before they are five or six years old they become stunted and are liable to die. Whether this would be true in the case of grafted sprouts is uncertain. In the fall when the burs begin to turn yellow and open a little so as to show the nuts inside, they are picked just as apples would be and spread out in the sun to dry. There is a great demand for the nuts, the whole crop last year selling for \$10 per bushel. Much time and expense has been expended in getting the Lovett orchard in its present fine condition, but the owner is now confident that he is on the road to financial success. Weevils are mentioned as the only serious enemy.

Northern Vermont Farm Notes.

There has been very little rain since the first of September, and it is getting to be Water is lower than it was the fore part of the season, the streams being unusually low. This, of course, does not interfere with vegetation as it did in the spring, and, indeed, the warm summer weather has been of benefit in maturing the orn. It has also furnished a good opportunity for cutting and curing the crop or putting in the silo.

There will need to be much rain before the setting in of winter to furnish an abundant supply of water for use, but there is time enough for that yet. We have missed the usual "equinoctial storm," and al-though delayed, it will probably put in an appearance by and by.
Plowing will be delayed somewhat on

ecount of the ground being so dry that this kind of work cannot be successfully performed until we have considerable rain. But farmers should be in readiness to comence as soon as the conditions will admit. Fall plowing is a very important part of our farm work, and should receive the most careful attention.

There is some complaint of potatoes rotting in the cellar, but with cooler weather it is to be hoped it will cease. Some are still being shipped in carload lots. but the price paid is low, being only twentyseven cents a bushel.

Live stock of about all kinds is being

shipped to the markets in great numbers. shipped eleven cars of mixed stock a week or two ago. Prices for cattle generally are low, and it would seem that farmers would soon, at the present exodus, get rid of all hat they cannot safely attempt to winter.

There is considerable fall feed, though grass is growing but little now it is so dry. It will require quite an amount of fodder to carry the cows up to the first of December. Prices for butter are advancing very slowly for best grades, and there will probably be a fair demand from now on, and farmers should do the best they can to Franklin County, Vt.

Current Happenings.

The Vanderbilts, as a family, have often been misrep resented, and have been looked upon as people who spend the greater part of their wealth in costly and showy amusements. And yet they have given away hundreds of thousands of dollars to furthereducational and philanthropic work. A recent gift of Frederick W. Vanderbilt to the Sheffield Scientific School was a second dormitory, he having given another one some time ago, which is now in process of erection. The second donation will bring his total present to Yale University up to seemed to have attained success in this line \$600,000, though not more than \$500,000 was at first thought necessary. Thus is his love for his Alma Mater shown in a thoroughly practical manner.

A winter course in philanthropy is to be n stituted by the Charity Organization Society of New York, and is to supplement the admirable instruction given in its summer school. As co-operators in its good work it has the United Hebrew Charities the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Department of Public Charities. The aim of this winter course is to give the students a broad and accurate knowledge of charitable relief, of educational advance, of moral reform and pro-tection, and of social uplift. The reg-istration fee is \$5 for professional and \$10 for volunteer workers, and instruction will be afforded from Oct. 14 to April 14, inclusive. It is claimed that many managers of societies and of institutions suffer for want of helpers properly fitted for service. Many benevolent people are anxious to aid with money and personal service the needy and the suffering, but they lack the information that would assist them in their labors of love, and many young people, full of energy and enthusiasm for charitable endeavor, do not know exactly how to begin the duties they would like to perform. The new course of philanthropic training will be of great assistance to those classes who are looking for opportunities to do good and develop their powers as useful members of the com-

his family and friends. This hero will have no memorial except in the heart of the man he befriended in the hour of sore need.

months there were 405 Germans, 228 Ameri cans, 145 Italians, 130 negroes and fortynine Frenchmen. The cost of endowing a bunk for a year is \$10. Several workmen not long since paid \$20 for supporting two bunks, and found that during the year the beds gave rest to 317 different men, with an average of two nights and a fraction for each sleeper for the year. After what may be called supper, the poor guests who use tobacco are allowed to smoke until nine o'clock. The rules and regulations are not cast iron, and therefore the place has not the air of a prison or a correctional insti tution. Fifty tons of bread a year are required to feed the hungry who seek this re-

Capital.

The Saunterer.

"That missive does not appear to awaken

cheerful thoughts."
"You are right," he responded; "read

I ran my eye over the somewhat soiled piece of paper he handed me, and read as

is intoxicated; or send a policeman."
"Well," I said, "that is peremptory and explicit enough. What are you going to

for food. In Italy the chestnut is ground associations of New York, and it can hardly into flour and is an important food product; fail to meet with pronounced success. It is and there seems no reason why it should certainly a grand idea, and we hope it will be nobly carried out.

Those who go down to the sea in ships often present examples of heroism that are more ennobling than those shown on the battle field, where the taking of life, and not the saving of it, is what moves to acts of desperate valor. During one of the recent great storms the second mate of the British tramp steamer Mexicano, after his vesse sank in the seething waters, discovered that he was still alive through the aid of a life buoy, though he realized that he must soon drown, for he was not strong enough to withstand the furious onslaught of the waves. He then with great presence of mind took off the life buoy and passed it to The architects of their own bonnets get no one of the nearest survivors, who was making a more persistent effort to preserve existence, though he had no artificial aid. The self-denying benefactor shortly after went to his watery grave, and the other man lived until he was rescued. It may be said that this was not so heroic after all, but "I'm a chump and a blockhead," his partwhen we recall the old adage, while there's life there's hope, we cannot help admiring the man who could give up his chance of being saved to a brother in distress who might be fortunate enough to be restored to

Midland Hall is an institution in London which affords temporary shelter and living for ten thousand men every year at a cost of \$15,000, derived entirely from contributions. the liquid thoroughfares of the city of the costs three cents a night to entertain a the waters, and I remarked: wayfarer, he receiving besides his lodging a piece of bread and various conveniences, in-cluding boiling water, for making tea. Besides the Englishmen benefited in twelve

The late Charles A. Cutter, who, from librarian of the Forbes Library in Northampton, for twenty-five years after he was graduated from Harvard College, served in the Boston Atheneum, where for a time he had full charge. At Northampton he made a signal success of the develop-ment of the library, which had a large book fund that demanded wisdom and experience in the expenditure of a large income The library under his supervision not only met the needs of the public for general reading and for Smith College for a reference library, but was so complete in its equipment that it attracted the attention of cialists in various lines. At the same time, he took great pains in endeavoring to cultivate the literary and artistic tastes of the young, and he supplied teachers and pupils in the public schools with books for reference and copies of celebrated works of art. His system of cataloguing, which bears his name, has been adopted in various parts of the country. He also established what was practically a school for librari-ans at the Forbes Library, and under his efficient training his pupil assistants, as they were called, rapidly developed, a skill which made their services in demand in other institutions. They have reason to thank Mr. Cutter for his unvarying kindness and courtesy in giving them the results of his varied and valuable experience. Last summer he received a call to go to the Brooklyn Public Library, but he declined it, because he preferred to continue his con-genial labors at Northampton. Mrs. Appletop, who before her marriage was Miss Sarah Appleton of Boston, took a great interest in her husband's advanced and effective work as a librarian. He leaves two sons, Lewis of Salem and Roland of Winchester, and his nephew, Parker Cutler, is at the Congressional Library in the National

I dropped in to see a clergyman of my ac maintance last night and found him some what perturbed over a letter he had in his hand. I presumed on my long intimacy with him and said:

"Come to my house yourself, my husband

"I am simply going to telephone to her brother. Protection should begin at home." "But," I interrupted facetiously, "we should bear one another's burdens accord-

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS FAIR OPENS IN MECHANICS' BUILDING, BOSTON, OCTOBER 5

EVERY INDICATION POINTS TO THE MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION IN POINT OF EXHIBIT AND ATTENDANCE.

"Your communication is declined with thanks," I returned, when I found the tables turned upon me. "I have an engagement to lecture this evening."

"Be sure and don't preach," was the parting response I got from his reverence.

I believe I have more than once set my foot down against the habit of indiscriminate treating, for nothing is more disgusting to me than to see a row of men standing up at a bar, and "shouting" one after the other just for vain show, but still I have no respect for the man who comes in at the tail end of a procession and allows other fellows to pay for his drinks without ever making an effort to put out a cent in re-turn for the libations that have been poured down his throat. One of this kind was in a

group in a hotel sample room the other night, and when he at last said, "Well, boys, I believe I must go home," a companion exclaimed,
"All right, Peter, but if you lose your

pocketbook on your way up town, you'll know you didn't take it out here." 1 was escorting a feminine cousin along

Tremont street a day or two ago, and I ventured to say that a woman who passed us had on a pretty hat.
"Humph! It's home-made," was the in-

stant response.

Now, how did she know that this dainty piece of millinery did not come out of a Parisian shop? I queried mentally. It looked dows, and I thought perhaps she was a clairvoyant.

I mentioned this surmise to Mrs. Saun terer when I got home to dinner, and she scornfully asserted:

"Any woman can tell a home-made on sight."

How she does it no fellow can find out. It's a secret that only female masons know. praise from their sisters. Still I maintain that that hat was a handsome one, even if it didn't cost twenty-five dollars or more.

It's a great relief sometimes for a man to ner said:

"So you are, so you are!"
"Look here, vociferated Toddlekins, " don't allow any man to call me names." And if I had not stepped in between them

he two men would have come to blows. The moral of this is that you mustn't always take a man at his own valuation uness you want to get hurt. The conversation turned on Venice at the club the other night, and of its gondolas on

the canals that take passengers through "Shamus has been to Europe recently.

I wonder if he went to see the Bridge of Sighs in the old home of the Doges?"

"Oh, yes," said another clubman, "ac cording to his own report, he basked under Venetian skies, but when I asked him what he most admired in the place where Othello and Shylock were once supposed to live, he replied, 'Well, to tell you the truth, I did not see much of it, I was riding round hack nearly all the time I was there."

The other day I encountered my old chum Cynicus, who has never been able to get out of the South End, and I told him that we had an invasion of fleas over on the Back Bay.

"That doesn't surprise me," he sneered.

"They have had plenty of big bugs there for a long time, and need a little variety to furnish the spice of life."

New York.

—Chicago special says that a good movement of traffic is being experienced by the railroads in all sections. The only car shortage is in the Southwest, where the grain, merchandise and live-stock movement is large.

—On account of the heavy storms in England and on the Continent during the past summer, England is importing greater quantities of fruit from United States than ever before. Sales in London last week marked a record with twenty.

furnish the spice of life." my midday meal, and let him go to the dairy lunch at the Old Corner below.

Some men are chronic borrowers. There is one of my intimates who has been asking me for the loan of five dollars for years. He gets the sum he requests every Friday night, and returns it every Monday morning. If he dies before I do I shall not be surprised if his ghost appears every week with a re quest for a fiver. The ruling passion will, no doubt, be strong in him even in death.

-There are to be better roads in Maine. State law provides that cities and towns desiring a State road shall receive from the State one half the cost of the money spent in this work providing they expend not less than \$100, and the cost does not exceed \$400. The amount to be paid to any one town or city is limited to \$200. Thus far 180 towns or cities have made application for this aid, and some of them have filed certificates howing that they have paid the money entitling

them to the money.

— The Central Granaries Company of Lin-coln, Neb., says that State will have 200,000,000 to 225,000,000 bushels merchantable corn. Damage by last week's frosts, it figures at ten per cent. to fifteen per cent. for the State. Last year Nebraska produced 252,520,000 bushels.

—The study of forestry has been dropped at Cornell University for the lack of runds, while the Harvard College adds a department in this study this fail. We think Cornell and Yale have been the only two colleges where this was made a special study in the United States, and now it

will be Harvard and Yale.

—"Bradstreet's" reports the exports for the week at 3,050,400 bushels, against 1,909,063 bushels last week and 5,077,070 bushels last year; since July 1, 32,214,681 bushels, against 59,009,137 bushels last year. Corn for the week, 779,230 bushels, against 787,167 bushels last week and 74,955 bushels last year; since July 1, 11,605,251 bushels,

bushels last year; since July 1, 11,605,251 bushels, against 991,827 bushels last year.

—A Montreal correspondent writes as follows: "It is calculated that by the removal of the embargo on cattle shipped from Boston and Portland by the British government that the port of Montreal will be a heavy sufferer. About 40,500 head of cattle have already been shipped from here since the restrictions were imposed. The shipments since the capaning of navigation have averaged more tions were in posed. The samplements since the opening of navigation have averaged more than six thousand head a week, or more than the aggregate shipments from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News, which amounted to about 4300 head."

——Sixty thousand children began school attacks and in Parts 1820 Monday and theirs that

tendance in Porto Rico Monday, and thrice that number of enrollments were reported. —A farm in Arcola, 111., of 477 acres was recently sold at auction for \$135 per acre. This is the highest price we have ever seen recorded for

so large a tract simply for farming purposes.

—The State agricultural department of Georgia places the cotton crop of that State at 1,706,000 bales, 30,000 less than 1902.

—The shipments of wool from Boston to date

—The shipments of wool from Boston to date from Dec. 31, 1902, are 171,203,546 pounds, against 203,034,402 pounds at the same date last year. The receipts to date are 234,413,797 pounds, against 260,845,791 pounds for the same period last year. Wool is very firm. London advices indicate an advancing tendency, and at the auction sales prices have scored a further advance since the opening improvement. There is still an active inquiry for medium and low wools, and Boston dealers have bought heavily this week in Ohio, Michigan and other sections at extreme

Mechanics Fair **Visitors** Stop at the UNITED STATES HOTEL

BEACH ST., BOSTON.



Located two blocks from "The South Ter minal" and Elevated R. R. Stations. Electric cars to all parts of Boston and summer to me quite as attractive as some of the confections that I saw in neighboring wintouring parties and ladies traveling alone. Also near all wholesale and retail houses. Is very convenient for traveling agents requiring sample rooms.

> TILLY HAYNES. IAS. G. HICKEY. Proprietor. Manager.

Don't Freeze and waste time and money and become useless just when you want them most. Our Gasoline Engines are

Frost-Proof,

Dust-Proof, Trouble-Proof. Always ready, always willing, start immediately, all weathers, all places, all times.

Something new in SAWING RIGS also. Honest goods, fair prices, square treatment.

ATLANTIC GASOLINE ENGINE CO., 195 HIGH ST., BOSTON.

prices, practically cleaning up all such wool available in the West. In Ohio 234 cents has been paid and in Michigan 22 cents flat. This means fully 26 to 27 cents in Boston. The purchases do not show a profit on today's market, but as it is a long time to the new clip and foreign substitutes are practically shut out, dealers believe that there will be a handsome profit in the

near future.

Exporters bought 3345 cattle in Chicago last week, as compared with 2933 for the previous week and 1095 for the corresponding week last

-Advices from the American Consulate at Frankfort state that German papers report nearly half the corn arriving from Southern ports to be in bad condition. This may explain the recent activity in export business in corn through New York.

wrnish the spice of life."

When he said this, I changed my mind bout inviting him into Parker's to share

London last week marked a record with twenty-seven thousand boxes of American fruit sold, representing about 675,000 pounds. Prices averaged thirty per cent. above previous prices

GRAVES' MANGE CURE

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick. No. 11 PORTLAND STREET

Boston, Mass. POULTRY KEEPING. HOW TO MAKE \$500 A YEAR KEEPING POULTRY.

A 48-Page Illustrated Book, Telli

A 48-Page Hillustrated Book, Telling
How to Do It, and All About Predocable Poultry Enising.
Containing Chapters on How to Make \$600 a year
Keeping Poultry; Poultry Yards and Housess Choice of Breeds; Care of Poultry; Setting the Hen and Incubation; Hatching and Care of Chicks; Fattening and Proparing Poultry for Market; Diseases of Poultry; Ducks, Geese and Turkeys; Caponizing; Receipts and Incubators; Use of Green Bone for Poultry, etc.
Sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. Stamps taken. Mention the Plouge-Man.

WALNUT COMPANY, Box 3954, Boston, Mass.

JAMES BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

THE ANGORA CAT.

A Superb Edition, Beautifully Illustrates, Telling How to Select, Breed, T.vain and Manage Them.

Only book of its kind. Contains most important chapters on The Origin, How to Train, Care for Pleasure and Breeding, Froper Food, Breeding and Mating, Exhibition and Transportation, The Bench, Washing and Grooming, Discasee, The Correct Type, Different Colors, besides interesting stories of how they est, drink play and sleep; in fact, everything about them. Over thirty-five half-tone illustrations from life. "My Cat Tom." "A Cat Letter," "Rate." "A Forgotten Prisoner," "Her Wants Supplied," "A Forgotten Prisoner," "Her Wants Supplied," "A Story," "The St.bway Cat," "A Hospital Cat," are all interesting tales. The volume, aside from being an excellent steads on the cat, forms a delightful gift of the continuation of the color of the Angors, for thousands of beautiful specimens of these lovely creatures owe not only their existence, but their excellence, to the skill, care and knowledge of this well-known breeder. The book contains much useful information as to the diet and general care, it being, in fact, a work that is indispensable to any owner of one of the valuable and beautiful animals."—"Ass Fort Vogne.

"It comes from a practical breeder. Prespective breeders of Angors will find this book interesting receiving of Camify Gentlemas.

"It somes from a practical breeder. Prespective breeders of Angors and life cats. It is tast-fully bound and fully illustrated,"—Our Fellow Creatures, Chicago.

"It is a useful volume, both for the owners of the Angors and other cats. It is tast-fully bound and fully illustrated,"—Our Fellow Creatures, Chicago.

"Volume of highest authority, exceedingly enterising, full of facts, beautifully illustrated."—imerican Cultivates, Beaton, Mass.

Price, pour of facts, beautifully illustrated."—imerican Cultivates, Beaton, Mass.

Frice, pour of the cats. It is tast-fully bound and fully illustrated. "—our Fellow Creatures, Chicago.

"Volume of highest authority, exceedingly enterisming, f

NAMES OF THE PLANT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

In times of peace entertain the visiting

Wise persons will now think a long time Boston Elevated.

The foot-ball cartoonist still chings to tradition of the flowing mane, and thus encourages the notion that he rarely, if ever, have been called by those names by people who thought them epithets of diagrace. The foot-ball cartoonist still clings to the

In organizing a Church trust we cannot but wonder whether the divines of Omaha find their authority in the Biblical admonition to put one's trust in the Lord. There is hope for the thirsty. Both sides declare that there is to be no "milk fam-

ine"; but even so it would be difficult to imagine an autumn without this moment of terrible uncertainty. Naturally one is disappointed to read the

title "Models from Paris," in his morning paper, and then discover that what follows is a discussion of the feminine garments recently imported by a local department store There are models and models. It begins to look as if Boston students of music would eventually be able to attend

the Symphony concerts; so far, at least, the

new Symphony Hall has not been over hos-

pitable to those who have to economize in order to study the art it stands for. Now that the privilege of smoking in quarters has been accorded by the Navy Department to Annapolis midshipmen of the first class, one can almost hear a rustle of skirts preparatory to an attack upon the terrible evil of smoking in the United

States_Navy. We still feel that, while the presence of Mr. "Gentleman Jim" at a local theatre is not the most important news in the paper, it is somewhat more important than the variety of humor that the sophomore of our smaller colleges yearly perpetrates upon the incoming freshmen

There are two sides to every question. If the Chief Executive actually makes uniform divorce laws one of the suggestions of his forthcoming message, we shall be sadly disappointed if nobody rises to point out that the present laws constitute one of the marked examples of individuality among the States of the Union.

The statement that graduate students are excluded from the Yard in Cambridge is not as serious as it appears when seen for the first time in a local head line. They are still allowed to visit and even to sit on the grass; the fact that the Yard dormitories are hereafter to be occupied exclusively by undergraduates of the College is simply another indication of the development of Harvard as a true university.

It is apparently not over wise to believe one's "controlling spirit" in the matter of taking out a life insurance; in fact, the case now before the courts leads one to imagine that every controlling spirit, like every man, may be considered as having his price And this in turn goes to show that the next step in our onward progress is only a little in advance of our present condition.

Stage-struck young women will do well to ponder the recent tragedy in real life wherein a young and successful actress has committed suicide as a result of overwork during the final rehearsals for the approaching season. This is quite a different picture of the stage than the usual composition of wine suppers, adoring critics and dressingrooms that an admiring young world turns nightly into overflowing flower gardens.

The women of China bay combat the long-established fashion of the to many who have no wish for work, and little foot. Were it not for the general readoption of the high heel among so many of our own representatives of the gentler sex, we should say that here is an opportunity for the women of Boston to extend their support and encouragement. Clubs may come and clubs may go, but the edicts of fashion go on forever.

January and May are again seeking divorce, this time in New Haven,-or, perhaps better, November and June, for the gentleman was only seventy-two and wealthy, while the lady, whom he now accuses of having done all the courting, was thirtyeight. The incident is unlikely to arouse much sympathy, but it again demonstrates the thoughtlessness of poor humanity, even in New England.

Thanks to the daily press we are all permitted the exciting pleasure of knowing exactly what the sophomores of College Hill have wisely decreed may or may not be done by the incoming freshmen. But just why, we may ask, should the fair co-eds indignantly tear down a prohibition against carrying canes or smoking on the campus hardly appears at first sight?-unless, indeed, canes are coming into fashion, and the question of smoking is regarded, as one of those things that no mere man has any right to prohibit.

So far, at least, Boston has not had the pride of tomfoolishness inherent in the possession of a Suicide Club; perhaps, indeed, no one community can support a Thinking Club, teaching that "happiness depends upon vocation, avocation, appreciation and inspiration" and a Suicide Club at the same time. Boise, Ida., is the latest city to develop an institution for organized self-destruction, and most of us will unhesitatingly wish good luck to the police in their present efforts to discover the names of the

It is difficult to see why the farmer should be expected to sell milk at three cents or less per quart, when the milkman receives buildings, the herd of cows, the hay and only a horse and a milk wagon and plenty of assurance to inform the milk producer

The changing of the name of the agricult-

ested in their busines; and proud of it to an extent that makes them anxious to learn how to manage it successfully. And the class of farmers who do not feel this interrelephone No. 3767 Main.

The soft peace entertain the visiting s!

Dersons will now think a long time oling to law with an employee of the Elevated.

Class of farmers who do not feel this interest and pride are not likely to have much use for such a college or any college. It is a little singular that in a manufacturing State like Rhode Island an agricultural college should be well patronized by the young men and women, too, while in a State almost exclusively devoted to agriculture they can get only a class of three scholars in that course of studies. Something is radithat course of studies. Something is radically wrong, and we mistrusted it when the name was changed. We are proud of being both a Yankee and a farmer, although we

> The farmers who received from the United States seventy per cent. of the appraised value of the cattle that were killed because of the foot and mouth disease, and the other thirty per cent. from the appropriation of \$40,000 by the State of Massa generally very well satisfied, but a few sold their cattle outright to Dr. Salmon, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, because the expert could not appraise the animals as fast as they could be slaughtered. Now it has been decided that they and 126 other farmers who lost cattle by this disease have no claim on the State or rather that they cannot legally be paid from the appropriation, of which there is only \$1755.02 remaining. There have been also four herds amounting to thirty-five head that have been killed since April 8, which did not come within the period to which the appropriation was limited. It is probable that all these will unite in pressing for another appropriation to satisfy all these parties, and perhaps some who claim to have lost hay and other property in the barns by the methods used in disinfecting time. We hope that all will receive what they are fairly entitled to claim, and if we have exterminated the disease, the cost of doing so will be money well expended.

> The old statement that the good quality of the animal depends half on the breed and half on the feed is by no means limited to milch cows. The best bred Shorthorn or Hereford steer will fatten but slowly on bog hay, and a scrub animal will not make the best of beef even though it has all it will eat from the corn crib. Lou Dillon would not trot a mile in two minutes if allowed to stuff herself full of hay the morning before the race, and the best of feed and training will not enable a scrub colt to go a mile in three minutes. Yet the country is full of men who have learned but one-half of their business. If they have bred or bought a good animal they do not know how to feed and care for it so as to btain the best results, or they are wasting their food and care on animals that are not built right to do the work they are trying to do. It is this that takes the profits off the farming of those who send cattle to be sold at two cents a pound or less when prime beef sells at five and a half or six cents, and two-vear-old stock for less than they were worth when calves. Even in pigs and poultry, the one who has a good breed and feeds t well can make a success, and those who fail in either particular are likely to lose their time and labor.

Indiscriminate Giving.

Now that the summer charitable excursions are over, people begin to turn their attention to the perhaps more pressing need of charity in the coming cold weather. There is, no doubt, too much indiscriminate giving of alms by those who, too good-naturedly, or to get rid of importunity, bestow small coin on beggars, who oftentimes are very lazy scoundrels wanting money only to buy liquor. They look needy enough, no doubt, but that is due to their disinclination to work and their desire to be kept in a semi-intoxicated condition all the time. The little that they eat in the way of solid food is obtained at the free-lunch tables spread in too many low saloons, where a tates. large "schooner" of beer can be obtained who would not do it if it were given them.

It is hard to turn a man from your door who asks for a meal, after you have had a comfortable breakfast yourself, but if you comply with his request you are apt to be pestered by his disreputable acquaintances, to whom he has given the information that your house is an "easy joint." Besides, you are not sure that the recipient of your bounty is not a thief, who is taking observa tions for future operations of an entirely dishonest character.

The poor we have always with us, to be sure, but the worthy kind seldom solicit charity openly. They prefer to suffer hunger and cold rather than expose their poverty upon the public thoroughfares, and these people are always deserving of assistance when their condition is discovered by the philanthropic associations of which we have so many nowadays connected in organized charities. If men or women whom you do not know come to you for help, you should refer them to the officers of the charitable societies with whom you are acquainted and the really deserving will be speedily put in the way of getting eleemosynary aid. The sick, the incompetent and the deformed must be looked after in their own homes, for all cannot obtain admission into public institutions, but it should be in an intelligent way by trained workers who can detect hypocrisy and fraud when they see it. To afford help without investigation into the claims made by petitioners, is only to encourage indolence, unthrift and drunkenness, and we are not sure that the easygoing citizen who throws a nickel to a tramp is not responsible in a great measure for the lawlessness and demoralization in the community.

Rich and Poor.

These are supposed to be days of vast fortunes, and yet many a man who is accounted a millionaire, if he were compelled o settle all his obligations at once, might find himself comparatively poor. Of course a man of reputed wealth has plenty of credit, and can always get what he wants eight cents per quart for the same milk de-livered at the consumer's house in the city market. The farmer provides the farm and their so-called rich creditors, for fear of grain, the labor, and takes all the risk of the industry, while the city milkman needs his reputation as a person of large means for a considerable period, though a crash may come at any moment that reduces him that he must work like a slave for mere to the ranks of those who have to pay cash

for everything.

In a New York club recently the question was asked, "What constitutes a rich ural college at Orono, Me., to the Maine man?" and, according to the New York University does not seem to have been a Times, as many different answers were success in building up the class in the agri-cultural course there, as the Maine farmers say but three students are booked for the was a comfortable competence, and others course this year. As long as a college is expressing the opinion that a man was not now in its employ a forest engineer whose ashamed of the name of Agricultural, it really rich unless he was worth a million.



RT. REV. ALEXANDER H VINTON, Episcopal Bishop of Western Massachusetts. From a photograph copyrighted 1903 by J. E. Purdy.

from financial annoyances, and who are in something like the condition of farmers who are land poor. They hold a great deal of property that brings them little or no income, and they have to pay the expenses on it just the same as if it were remuner ative, or lose it altogether. Some of the poorest men in New York, we are told by the above-named paper, are those who have to pay interest and taxes on property which does not earn carrying charges, and the f ture of which is so indeterminate that they cannot financie its improvement. The same is true here. There are vast tracts of land in the vicinity of this city which the owners have been compelled to fill in which do not yield a cent of income and cannot be sold except at a great, if not total, sacrifice. Yet the taxes on them have to be paid regularly, or if not, interest is added to the already heavy burden. Perhaps this property may be valuable to descendants of the present proprietors, though even that is

A man in business may be considered wealthy, yet some tide may turn in his affairs that will show that his wealth was largely on paper and had no real existence. Then values change and shrink, and a man nay hold a piece of property for years and find that, owing to some shifting of original conditions, it is no longer desirable and is not marketable, though it has eaten itself up twice over in expenses. So, though he is set down as prosperous, he may be poorer, as far as actual income is concerned, than the skilled mechanic who brings home his weekly wages and puts whatever surplus he may have after paying

his household bills in the savings bank. It is indeed difficult to say who is the really rich man, though, of course, we have some estimated multi-millionaires who buy titled husbands for their daughters. Yet the ancestors of these same lordlings were once accounted wealthy, though their descendants have to come over here to get money to bolster up their encumbered es-

Some men who are called rich are afraid the extravagance of their families, while others, who lie low, live modestly and make no pretence, are really affluent, like a man who died in this city not long ago. But, perhaps, the best definition of what consti tutes a rich man was given by the poet, when he indicated that content was rich and rich enough, while riches endless were as poor as winter to him that ever feared he should be poor.

Forestry in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts has but a small area of what is known as forest growth. Her extensive woodlands are composed mainly of second growth and of inferior varieties. The problem before her land owners, mainly farmers, is the economical improve ment and development of the woodlot as it now exists.

Woodlands can be made a valuable part of every farm. Sentimentally, a growth of trees adds to the attractions of the farm. The possible purchaser of a given farm sees value in every tree and declines the treeless area. Nature will develop some growth upon the waste land or upon the cut-over woodlot, but nature is slow in her movements and may be improved upon by the

Our grasses, fruits, cereals and live stock all show the improvements which science and industry have made upon the original ecimens. The same may be said of neglected woodlands; they are susceptible of great improvement at small cost. They need intelligent care and attention. They need the thinning, the pruning, the transplanting and the seeding of intelligent men working under the rules and experience of

modern forestry experts.

The Massachusetts Forestry Association has recently issued a pamphlet, setting out a plan of co-operation with land owners to make the woodlands of far greater value and income than they are at present. They want to prove to the farmer that his woodlot is worth improving, that important crops may be produced at insignificant cost. This movement should be encouraged, as it means profit to the farmer and added

The following extract from the pamphlet above referred to shows a practical view of this important subject: Forest management is not a luxury for the wealthy land owner. It is a necessity of the farmer of limited means who owns waste or wooded lands. Forestry aims to so cut trees that valuable successive crops can be raised in the shortest time without injury to the forest. The woodlot may be made to pay as well as the orchard or the hayfield. By co-operation with the National Bureau of Forestry, the Massachusetts Forestry Association has services are offered to owners of woodlands ought not to expect to find favor with the farmers and farmers' sons who are interfarmers and farmers' sons who are interfor much more than this, who are not free for much more than this, who are not free working plans for woodland management, got to keep a pig anyway, and I might as the peach does not yet extend much be-

and the supervision of the execution of such plans, if accepted. The contract used in such cases is appended. It is a simple agreement. It binds the owner to nothing except that, if he accepts the plan, the Massachusetts Forestry Association may supervise the work and may publish the plan and the results. This will be done without expense to the owner, except for the subsistence of such employees of the association as may be engaged in supervision while they are actually on the work. Further information may be obtained of the secretary of the association, Edwin A. Start, 1118 Tremont building, Boston.

Money in Pig Raising.

Many of the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston make quite a specialty of raising pigs. By using city swill and the refuse matter of the vegetables grown, they are able to grow the pigs at low cost. One of the most experienced of these pig raisers is E. W. Harrington, whose market-garden business was described in a recent number of this paper.

Mr. Harrington keeps about two hundred swine, all Yorkshire and mixed. He has a contract for the entire swill produce of Watertown, obtaining the material at a cost of \$600 a year. Swill-fed pork is considered good in flavor, but is not so firm as that of corn-fed hogs. Cost of producing pork and young pigs this way is, of course, less than where a great deal of grain and other food has to be bought, but Mr. Harrington thinks there is a good chance for country farmers in pig raising.

What is swill?" he asks. "Mostly refuse of vegetables is it not? The back country farmers can raise such stuff cheaper than I can. What would be the cost of keeping a breeding sow a year on a back-country farm? Most any farmer would keep one for \$15, I think. If there is an average of fifteen young pigs a year, which are now selling for \$3 each, that would be \$45, which would show about as good profit as an average cow. If I can sell to farmers New Hami grown and fattened, they could certainly

raise them at a good profit themselves. "The yearly average might not be fifteen young pigs where a large number are kept. In fact I do not average so well as that, but in any case the profit would be satisfactory Few cows which the farmers usually keep would net anything like it. The busines ought to pay where there is a good market for pigs. Conditions in the country are much more favorable in some ways than they are here. There is more room, pigs can be kept in a pasture a good part of the year at low cost and will do a great deal better than when crowded into pens. The trouble is that where there is plenty of room, too many are crowded into a dirty pen. They should have plenty of room and pasturage like cattle. Pigs are naturally cleaner than cows where there is plenty of room and where they are not compelled to get dirty. In large enclosures pigs keep themselves very clean. Farmers may pasture pigs in summer and raise corn, clover, peas oats and vegetables. Oats are one of the best grains. Prices thrive on such vegeta-bles as tomatoes. It would pay to sell early tomatoes and feed the late grown to the pigs f no better market could be found. There s no need to keep the breeding stock fat. They could be wintered at very little expense and would need very little grain When beginning the business my advice would be to go to a large, well-managed piggery and pick out the top of the litters. See the sire and dam. The young pigs can be judged better when the old ones can be seen. Pick out the best, or ask the breeder to do it, if he is reliable. Pay the price of the best, and you will get it, and will not lose anything. To illustrate, look at that young sow; wide shoulders, big hams, short head, fine ears, long body. Better pay \$10 for such a one as a breeder than to buy that other chunky square sow. Many would pick out the sec-ond one, but her body is not so long and will not put on weight so fast as the first type. Pay anything reasonable for the best breeders, but there is no need to pay fancy prices. In picking them out you tell wholly by the young ones or the mother, but should see them together. I have known beginners to fail because of beginning at the wrong time of the year, so that the first litter of pigs came before winter. That is the hardest time of the year to keep pigs. A start should be so managed that the first litters will come in January, then they can be wintered and have most of their growth in the time of the year the feeding can be done at least ex-Pigs kept for pork should be killed at 150-pound weight; every pound made after that costs more than what is made before. There should be youngsters

200 CITY LOTS GIVEN AWAY.

Oak Hill, Florida EAST COAST SECTION,

THE HOME OF THE WORLD-FAMED INDIAN RIVER ORANGE

The East Coast of Florida is the heelthlest and most desirable and progressive section of the whole State. Henry M. Flagler of Standard Oil fame has over TEM MILLIONS OF DOLLARS INVESTED here in palatial hotels, railroads and steamship lines. Property values are rapidly rising. This is the home of the INDIAN RIVES COAST RAILROAD RIVES TED here of the INDIAN RIVES COAST RAILROAD RIVES TED HOLLARS INVESTED OF TOTAL RIVES OF THE RESEARCH RESEA

HOW TO GET A LOT FREE

Raymond & Eaton, 28 School St., Boston, Mass.

well keep this one.' I am not anxious for yond the period when they are to be competition, but still I should be glad to help the back farmers to see how easily mismanagement in the picking and they might make money with pigs as compared to cows, and how they might raise most of the food on the farm. Young pigs pay better than pork, but pork can be raised profitably on corn, and forage crops can be grown cheaper. It is hard to get good pork in New England, and those who have tried to raise pork grown under good conditions find customers glad to get it, and it sells easily. Last year I peddled out the pork from about one hundred hogs in connection with my vegetable route.

" Hogs will eat almost anything and breed ing stock can be wintered without grain. But in this case they have a variety of vegetables. One reason why hogs are not kept on farms, is that the farmers do not want to build proper houses. A hog house that is good for anything costs a good deal of money. It should be substantial with the psychologic moment of their absorbing plenty of room inside, pens divided off on each side and a passage through the middle The sides of my house are made so that the boards can be removed near the floor in the summer, making the pens cool and airy, but easily made tight and warm for the winter.

Cold Storage for Summer Fruit.

In the Eastern States many pears go into old storage every year now, the amount in New York having been estimated at from sixty thousand to one hundred thousand bushels of summer pears, thirty thousand to sixty thousand bushels of fall and winter nears, besides many carloads of California pears each year. Since 1895, the amount stored in Boston has varied from five thousand to fifteen thousand bushels of early pears, mostly Bartlett, and from seven thousand to twenty thousand bushels of such late varieties as Anjou, Bosc, Duchess, Sheldon and Seckel. There has been as high as ten thousand bushels stored in one season, and in Philadelphia from thirty thousand to 35,000 bushels. The number of storage houses in smaller es and some u on the farms where fruit is grown make it difficult to obtain any statistics of the total amount so stored in the entire country, but probably not less than three hundred thousand bushels are put in storage each year for longer or shorter periods, some being kept for months or almost until the new crop comes in.

The standard temperature for storing ears used to be considered 36° to 40° F. but the experiments made by the Department of Agriculture indicate that for long keeping a lower temperature is better and many have been kept at 32° to 36°, and now some storage houses bave carried them at the same temperature as they have adopted for apples, or 30° to 32° F., and the fruit has kept fit for market longer after removal from storage than when kept at a warmer temperature.

Wrapping the fruit has been found to prolong its good quality, especially when it is to be kept late in the season. Not much difference has been found in the result whether tissue, parchment, unprinted newspaper or waxed paper has been used, but the best result seems to have been obtained by the unprinted newspaper next the fruit and a paraffine or waxed paper outside of that. When retained late in the spring this has kept the fruit firmer and brighter than the single wrapper, but even that prevents the spread of fungous spores from one fruit to another and lessens the amount of decay. It also prevents mould from gathering on the stem and calyx and reduces the dange of discoloration by bruising.

Many believe that the aroma and delicate flavor of the fruit is partly lost by long storage, but if the house is properly managed the late pears have been found of better flavor and quality from cold storage than when kept in any other way, even as late fall and winter apples ripen in cold storage better than in a cellar or ordinary warehouse. But if other products are kept in the same storage room, such as oranges lemons, cabbage, celery and onions, the pears may absorb an odor and flavor from them, and if the room is not properly ventilated this may be very marked. There is more foundation for the belief

that the fruit will deteriorate quickly afte taken from storage, but this depends much upon the variety of fruit and its condition when put in. If it is of a kind that ripens rapidly, as the Bartlett pear, when not in storage, or if overripe or nearly fit for table use when put in, it will not retain its firmness long after it is brought to a warmer air. Cold storage has not been as much teste

for peaches, as the Southern States begin to supply us with them in May, and keep up the succession until the last are offered from Michigan and from New England in made before. There should be youngsters from michigan and from New England in October. For transporting them considerable distances and for holding the supply of an overstocked market for two or three years. He would say, 'I have got used to weeks, until the demand is better, it SUPPLY ing our Well Machinery!

mismanagement in the picking and packing and by improper temperature or a lack of ventilation in the storage room than is the pear or apple, and it ripens and loses flavor more quickly after it is taken out. The best results have been obtained with the peach in storing it in refrigerators for shipping to distant markets, and shipments have been sent from this country to Europe and arrived in good condition.

Two fishermen from Gloucester, who poarded a direlect the other day, narrowly escaped death, because they became so interested in a book found in the cabin that they became equally oblivious of the fact that the direlect was sinking. What was the name of this book, we wonder? And why has not the enterprising publisher photographed these enchanted seamen at

Interested in



Smith & Thayer Co. 236 Congress St., BOSTON

Cat. (P) tells all about our goods, free

No Painting Required ing the joints. Samples, prices and booklet giving instructions for laying, sent free, postpaid. Asphalt Ready Roofing Co., 80 Pine St., N. Y.

Canada Unleached **Hardwood Ashes**

The best, cheapest and most lasting fertilizer the world. Now is the time to plow up 'your old meadows and re-seed them using wood ashes as a fertilizer, which will ensure you a good crop of hay for years.

Joynt's Ashes mean quality. You get [them as they are collected from house to house. Write for prices delivered at your depot and address

JOHN JOYNT, Lucknow, Ontario, Canada.

Reference-Dominion Bank, Wingham, Ont.



Medium Yorkshire Pigs For Store and Breeding Purposes For sale by

W. W. RAWSON, ARLINGTON, MASS. 12 Faneuil Hall Sq., Boston and Newton, N. H

This we Last we One yes Horses

BEEF

quality, third qu

\$50@70;

@4.87;

HIDE

REFIA Willier Fred SEFisher BHCONHWALNICO.

the tim

profita

Georgia 200 cat in the Still, q

quality sale sta lbs, mo & Son'

> when i carload all kind poultry heavy. Brighto merous of Clar at New Brattle 125 wer

All de

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

SS.

to be

ed by

ure or

e room taken

otained

d ship.

ntry to

rrowly

so in-

e fact

it was

olisher nen at

orbing

ve

np

r y

nd

ı y

rt-

W

of

d-

er

ly

ο.

ed

v. v.

ed

ilizer

m as Write

da.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN

For the week ending Oct. 7, 1903. Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals

Prices on Northern Cattle.

BREF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of BREF—Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, \$6.00g.6.75; first quality, \$5.50g.5.75; second quality, \$4.50g.5.25; third quality, \$4.00g.4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$7.00g.7.75; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$2.75g.3.50. Western steers, \$3.87g.6.25. Store Cattle—Farrow cows, \$15@25; fancy milch cows, \$50@70; milch cows, \$30@48; yearlings, \$10@15; two-year-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30.

SHEEP-Per pound, live weight, 2½@3c; extra,
4@4;; sheep and lambs per cwt. ₂in lots, \$3.50

@4.87; lambs, 3½@6½c.

FAT Hogs-Per pound, Western, 6@6½c, live

weight; shotes, wholesale—; retail, \$2.50@ \$7.00; country dressed hogs, 71@72c. VEAL CALVES—3@63c P fb. HIDES—Brighton—31/207c P fb; country lots, 6@

CALF SKINS-13c P tb; dairy skins, 40@60c.

TALLOW-Brighton, 3@31c p fb; country lots 2@2½c. PELTS—10@60c.

Cattle. Sheep.	Cattle. Shee

Cattle. S	heep.	Cattle.	Shee
Maine.		F Ricker	
At Brighto		& Co	40
E R Foye	6	F S Atwood	35
	1	Ira Ricker	7
M D Stockman	7	C A Jenkins	
	8	At Bright	on.
	2	J S Henry	12
Farmington L S	THE !	17900	
Co 3	5 275	Massachus	etts.
	8	At Water	
S H Wardwell 1		J S Henry	17
	1	O H Forbush	26
A D Kilby	3	W H Bardwell	10
Thompson &		H Whitney	26
	2	J B Shaw	11
M D Holt & Son 20		At Brighton.	
PA Berry 3	5	J S Henry	49
	9	R Connors	25
B Jones	102	H A Gilmore	12
D GOLLES		Scattering	50
New Hampsh	ire.	J Galligan	5
At Brighte	n.	L Stetson	8
J F Payne 2	2	P McIntire	12
	0	C D Lewis	6
J H Neal 1	0	A Wheeler	5
G W Brown 1	4		

AINEDM& Wool
Co.
E F Adden 40 60 JKelley 48
Ed Sargent 4 35 8 S Learned 96
Gs Peavey 14 3 Haley 112
A F Jones & Co 14
At Watertown.
S R Breek 8
Frank Wood 15 150
W F Wallace 85 24
Western.
At Brighton.
At Brighton.
At Brighton.
At Brighton.
At Red Water van & Haley 12
Swift & Co. 200
Morris Beef Co 365
At N E D M & Wool
Co.
Swift & Co.

S R Breck 8 Frank Wood 15 150 Co.
W F Wallace 85 24 Swift & CO 200 Morris Beef Co 367 N E D M & Wool Co.
R E French 59 At Williamson 10 Fred Savage 25 E Fisher 1 17 Canada.

B H Combs 100 Canada.
At Watertown.
At Watertown.
At Watertown.
At Watertown.
At Watertown. 32 384 N H Woodward 9 6 W Laveck 96 At N R D M & Wool
WA Ricker 108 500

Expert Traffic.

The first shipments of cattle to England from New England were effected this past week, there being in all 1294 head, and it is expected that by the time they arrive at Liverpool, London and Glasgow, prices will be in a better position, as they have dropped during the past week from fulfie, d. w., P ib., the least on the best grades. It is hoped that these first shipments may be profitable.

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Georgian, for Liverpool, 299 cattle, by Swift & 337 do., by Morris Beef Company; 12 horses E. Suow. On steamer Algian, for London, 200 cattle by Swift & Co.; 265 do., by Morris Beef Company. On steamer Buenos Ayrean, for Glasgow, 97 Canada cattle, by Lenness & Gallian: 96 do. cattle, by W. Laveck.

Horse Business. The past week has not been a very profitable one for the trade; too many attractions outside in the way of Brockton Fair and horse races. Still, quite a number of horses of desirable qual-ity changed hands, and prices were strong for Western stock. At Meyer Abrams & Co.'s ale stable were sold 2 express and 1 freight carads. The demand was somewhat slow, as the sality offered was not up to the average. Sales are made at \$100@200. At H.S. Harris Son's e stable were handled 4 carloads, of 1000@1700 mostly sold at \$125@250. At Moses Colman Son's sale stable the disposals of 75 head. Son's sales stable the disposals of 75 head. Son's sales, \$50@150. One fine family horse, 300. A good call was noted for saddlers at \$10@250. A fair trade prevailed at Welch & fall's of horses, of 1200@1800 lbs, at \$150@300. earby horses sold at \$40@150.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday-It seemed like old times at the yards hen the country train came in. Some 20 odd proads of stock arrived of mixed quality and kinds, of cattle, sheep, hogs, calves and live eavy. What were not sold were driven to drighton. The fine qualities of cattle were not nu-merous. Best on the market were by S. R. Breek ont, N. H., 8 ox en that took first prize at New Hampshire State Fair, also first prize at Brattleboro, Vt. Of the B. H. Combs lot of cattle 125 were sold, of 700@300 lbs, at \$1.60@2.50. R. E. French sold 8 bulls, of 800 lbs, at 24c; 5 cows, of 1050 lbs, at 34c; 13, of 1040 lbs, at \$3.15. O. H. Forush sold 1 bull, of 840 fbs, at 21c; 1 cow, 31c.

A. Hathaway sold 30 steers, 1500 fbs, at 51c; 30 0., of 1450 ths, at 41e; 40, of 1300 ths, 41e; 20, of

1200 fbs, at 4le. Mitch Cows. All descriptions arrived, selling from \$30@65.

No change from last week's prices. Western sold at 6@6jc, l. w. Local hogs, 7@7jc. Sheep Houses.

A better tone to the market was noticed. Sheep are higher on best quality by 10c \$7 100 lbs, and lambs 30c P 100 lbs, with more on the market. A little better feeling prevailed in the city for the meats. Western sheep cost here \$2.30@4.30 ₽ 100 hs, and do. lambs \$3.30@6.10 ₽ 100 hs. Canada lambs are no higher in cost than the Western. A lot of 65-lb lambs by W. F. Wallace

Veni Calves

The range of prices last week indicates the way calves sold today. There was a fair run at the market, but supply was not excessive. R. E. French sold 15 calves at 6c. W. F. Wallace, 100 calves, 120 bbs, at 5½c, of mixed quality, with sales from 3@6fc, as to quality.

Live Poultry. Prices lower on fowl at 101@12c; broilers, 11@ 12c; cocks, 8@9c.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 1405 cattle, 275 sheep, 22,535 hogs, 799 calves, 210 horses. From West, 886 cattle, 22,000 hogs, 210 horses. Maine, 269 cattle, 275 sheep, 433 hogs, 490 calves. New Hampshire, 66 cattle, 20 hogs, 42 calves. Vermont, 12 cattle, 46 calves. Massachusetts, 172 cattle, 82 hogs, 221

Tuesday-There were 1405 head of cattle at the yards, 636 head of which were for export. The tone of the market for beef cattle was considered moderate. Butchers were buying with caution, and not especially anxious to buy, with no improvement from the low rates of last week. The best cattle yarded were by S. Tracy, 8 oxen and steers. Six of lot were fattened by W. W. Libby of Falmouth, Me., of two to four years of age, of 2500@3400 lbs to the pair, as good as S. Tracy ever put upon the market, being very faucy. F. W. Wormwell sold 2 oxen, of 3000 lbs, at 4jc; 1 bull, of 1000 lbs, at 2½c. W. G. Brown sold 8 oxen, of 1400 lbs, at 5c, and 16 steers, of 1300 lbs, at 4½c.

Milch Cows. The closing out of last Wednesday's market

was somewhat rough on owners. At the opening a fair trade was noticed, but the arrivals were too heavy to pan out. Some were left over and driven on the road for disposal. This week dealers were careless and put too many on the market with slow trade. Prices must be easier to close out. A. H. Kilby sold a choice springer for \$60. W. Cullen sold 20 choice tops at \$55. F. W. Wormwell, 7 extra cows, \$45. W. A. Glea-son, 2 springers, \$32.50 each. The Libby Com-pany sold some 40 head from \$30@60 on all

Veal Calves. A fair demand prevailed at steady prices. The wants of the market are well supplied. F. W. Wormwell sold 18, of 140 lbs. at 6½c. W. A. Gleason, 35, of 140 lbs, at 6ic. E. R. Foye, 30 calves.

son, 30, or 120 130 lbs, at 64c.

Wednesday-Close to 600 head of milch cow are on the market; 507 head were tied up last night, and the balance, a fair estimate, that ar-rived this morning. The market is too heavily upplied and sales are not active. Dealers have to concede somewhat to the views of buyers to affect sale. Milk is too plenty for easy disposals. E. R. Foye sold 2 choice cows at \$50 each. The Libby Company sold 1 nice Jersey at \$60. Sales were made at \$30@65. M. G. Flanders sold 30 cows, \$30@55. J. S. Henry sold choice cows at \$60@60, with sales at \$30@ 48. O. H. Forbush had fair sales, 19 cattle, 31c \$3.15, 2½c, 2½c, 2½c, down to \$1.55 \$\mathbb{P}\$ 100 fbs. W. F. Wallace sold 102 cows at \$55, \$50, \$47.50, \$35@45.

Store Pigs. Slim sales. Small pigs, \$2.50@3.50. Shotes

\$5a7. BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. Wholesale Prices.

	Northern and Eastern-
	Chickens, 6 to 10 ibs to pair, choice, P ib. 18@20
	Decilore 2 to 4 the to Dair, by ID.
	Croon Ducks
	u com to good 19 doz
	Squabs, P doz 200@2:
	Western iced—
	Tunkana ahalas
	Turkeys, choice
	Turkeys, poor to fair 12@15 Broilers, common to choice 13@14
	Fowls, fair to choice12 @14
	Old cocks
	Old cocks
	Receipts Oct. 6, were 215 packages.
1	Live Poultry.
ı	Fowls, P tb
١	Roosters, P ib
ı	Chickens, P b
1	Spring ducks, P tb
١	Spring ducks, & ID
Ì	Butter.
	NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20 30, 50 fb. tubs only.

30, 50 fb. tubs only.
Creamery, extraVt. & N. H. assorted sizes...
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes...
Northern N. Y., large tubs....
Western, large ash tubs... Western, asst. spruce tubs Creamery, northern firsts.... Creamery, western firsts.... Creamery, seconds....

Extra dalry.
Common to good.
Trunk butter in j or j-ib prints.
Extra northern creamery.
Firsts, northern creamery.
Extra northern dalry.
Common to good. New York twins, extra, ₱ B.
New York twins, firsts, ₱ ib.
New York twins, seconds, ₱ ib.
Vermont twins, extra.
Vermont twins, firsts.
Vermont twins, seconds.
Wisconsin twins, extra, ₱ ib.
Wisconsin twins, firsts, ₱ ib.
Obio fiats, ₱ ib.

Nearby and Cape fancy, P doz.

Mastern first
Michigan first to extra ...
Vt. and N. H. fair to good
Vork State firsts... Houlton Hebrons, P bu.
Houlton Green Mountains, P bu.
Native Rose and Hebrons, P bbl.
Sweet, yellow, Norfolk, P bbl.
Yellow, East, Shore P bbl.
Yellow, N. C., P bbl.
Jersey, double head, P bbl.... Green Vegetables. Lettuce, # doz.
Cauliflower, # bu.
Celery, native.
Spinach, # bu.
Spinach, # bu.
Tomatoes, # box.
Onions, native, # bu.
Parsnips, # bu.
Corn, # bu.
Native cress, # doz.
Cucumbers, native, # box.
Green Peppers, # bu.
Egg plant, # crate.
Parsley, # bu
Radishes, # doz.
Squash, marrow, # bbl. Radishes, ¥ doz.

Squash, marrow, ¥ bbi...

smail, ¥ doz...

Turnips, Nova Scotia, ₹ bbi...

Mushrooms, native, ₹ b...

Mint, ₹ doz.

Leeks, ₹ doz.

Chives, ₹ box.

Sieva beans, ₹ bu...

Shell beans, ₹ bu...

Lima beans, improved...

Brussels sprouts, ₹ qt...

Frait. Apples, Gravensteins.... Duchess.... Porters
Pippins, fair to choice.
Pound Sweet

Pineapples— Florida, P box..... Green, P 8-ib bakt..... Large blue eating, P bakt..... Damson
Cranberries—
Cape Cod, \$\psi\$ bbl.
Cape Cod, \$\psi\$ bbl.
Cape Cod, \$\psi\$ box.
Grapes—
Concord, \$\psi\$ pony basket
Delaware, \$\psi\$ pony basket
Niagara, \$\psi\$ pony basket
Common, \$\psi\$ bu
Muskmelons—
Rocky Ford, fancy, \$\psi\$ crate—
Penches—
Western N Y., \$\psi\$ bskt.
Hudson River, \$\psi\$ bskt.
Michigan, \$\psi\$ bu. bskt., choice
Pears—
Pub. Pears—Seckel, P bu
Native Bartlett, P bu
Common, P bu
Sheldon, P bu Hides and Pelts. Steers and cows, all weights.....

buff, in west..... Calfskins, 5 to 12 ibs each. Dried Apples. Grass Seeds. rimothy, P bu., Western, good to prime 2 00 a 2 1 choice 2 25 a 2 4

Clover, ₱ b. 252a 2 40

Clover, ₱ b. 12a 134

Red Top, Western, ₱ 50 ib sack 20 0 a 2 50

"fancy recleaned, ₱ ib 8a 9

Orchard, ₱ bu 85a 2 00

White Clover, ₱ ib 23a 26

Alfalfa, ₱ b. 12a 14

Blue Grass, ₱ bu 140a 150

Rye 85a 90 Buckwheat.....Barley....

Pea, choice
Pea, screened
Pea, seconds
Pea, foreign
Mediums, choice hand-picked
Mediums, screened
Mediums, foreign
Vellow eyes, extra
Yellow eyes, exconds
Red Kidney fine choice clover, mixed, p ton... clover, p ton... swale, p ton...

Straw, prime rye...... Straw, oat, per ton..... Straw, tangled rye..... FLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour.—The market is quiet but lower. Spring patents, \$4 65.25 05. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 70.24 00. Winter patents, \$4 15.24 45. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 75.24 30. Corn Menl.—\$1 15@t 17 P bag, and \$2 50, 55 P bbl; granulated, \$3 40@3 70 P bbl. zos y on; granulated, \$3 40@3 70 P bbl. Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 25@4 00 P bbl. Ont Meal.—Firm at \$6 10@6 35 P bbl. for rolled and \$6 50@6 75 for cut and ground. Eye Flour.—The market is steady at \$3 25@ 3 75 P bbl. 75 \$\psi \text{Dot.} \\
\text{Corn.} \to Demand fair, supply light. \\
\text{Steamer, yellow, 58\frac{1}{2}.59c.} \\
\text{No. 2, yellow, spot, 58\frac{1}{2}c.} \\
\text{No. 3, yellow, 58c.} \\
\text{No. 3, yellow, 58c.} \\
\text{Sec. 100 Miles of the section o

Onts.—Demand quiet, prices firm. Clipped, fancy, spot, 464c. No. 2 clipped, white, 44@444c. No. 3 clipped, white, 434c. No. 3 clipped, wmee, 724.

Milifeed.—Firm.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$20 00.
Winter wheat middling, sacks, \$24 00@25 50.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$19 25.
Spring wheat middling, sacks, \$20 50.
Mixed feed, \$21 50@22 50.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$26 25@26 75.

-Feed barley, 55@60c.

	THE	WOOL	MARKET.	
Unwashed	fleece,	fine, Mi	chigan	21@22
	" 1-	blood Mi	oeh	@20
	1	blood Oh	io	250
Fine delair	ne. Ohi	0		36@37
Pulled woo	ls. scor	o X, 1 an	la 2	32@56
American	mohair			28,0,37

CATTLE TONIC .- W. W. K., Rockinghan County, N. H.: Make a powder of gentian, ginger, caraway, cinchona bark, fenugreek and common salt of each two on salt, of each two drachms, the mixture given in wet bran twice a day. If you do not mind the expense, a valuable stimulating tonic for cattle convalescent from any exhausting disease is: Sulphuric ether, tincture of gentian and tincture of ginger, of each two ounces, given every six hours in gruel or wet bran.

CORN AND COB SHOULD BE GROUND TOGETHER. Professor Curtiss of the Iowa Experiment Station says that "corn and cob meal will give fully as good results as pure cornmeal without cob. There is then a gain of fourteen pounds in every bushel, which is worth considering." The Iowa station and the Agricultural College Farm have for several years made a practice of having the corn and cob ground together, and have never found any injurious results from the use of such meal. This corresponds with the experience of many experienced feeders both in the Western and the Eastern States. Theoretically the grain is not entirely due to the nutrition in the cob, which is considerable, but as it prevents the finer corn-meal from packing so closely in the stomach, the gastric juice or pepsin acts upon it more thoroughly, and the whole is more easily and better

digested. MUCH IMPURE SEED.

The minister of agriculture for the Dominion of Canada has introduced into their Parliament a bill regarding the inspection and sale of seeds, and in so doling he called attention to the result of tests made in the seed laboratory of his department. These showed that in many instances only a small proportion of the seed would germinate at all, and in other cases there were large amounts of dirt and other inert matter in the amounts of dirt and other inert matter in the samples. This was bad enough, but was really a

slight matter compared with the samples of grass and clover seed that were foul with the seeds of noxious weeds on which the farmer might have to labor for years before he could eradicate them. Most of the members spoke in favor of the bill or the object for which it was designed, but it was left open for amendment and a further working out of the details. One member thought it one of the most important measures for the farmers ever introduced in, that Parliament, while another said that if it could be made to work well it would double the value of Canadian farms. In some States in the Union laws similar to that proposed have been adopted, but it should

The latest fashlomable fad in the keeping a pet cat. They are not often allowed to roam with the american grass were so overrun with charles and colors necessary, and the colors of the sugar factory, they are been trying the experiment of drying they are not opportunity to the colors. They found that 450 per dozen.

The latest fashlomable fad in the keeping a pet cat. They are not often allowed to roam with the american grasses and toolies necessary, and the walnut curing grasses and toolies necessary, and the value to experiment of trying the ton raw, and make the value of the dried beets nearly \$15.44 per ton. It probably will be a long time before the dried beets are offered in this market, but if the raw beets have a natritive value of \$3.35 a ton, this is nearly as much as they net the farmer at home when he sells them to the sugar factories, and more if they must be carted far. We think the farmer who has cattle will find more profit in feeding beets to them than in selling them to the factory, unless he can take the pulp back to the farm after the sugar has been taken out. The feeding value of the beet is, but little increased by the sugar in it, and the mangold, of which a larger sugar in it, and the mangold, of which a larger amount can be grown on an acre, is worth nearly as much for fattening stock and more for milch ows than the sugar beet.

INJURY FROM WEEDS.

Almost every one understands that a rank growth of weeds robathe soil of much fertility that would be more useful in growing the cultivated crops. But we have seen those who claimed to be good farmers who thought that by claimed to be good farmers who thought that by supplying manure or fertilizer enough they could grow the two ecrops together, the useful one and the weed crop, and the saving of labor by not trying to destroy the weeds would counterbalance the cost of the fertilizing elements taken up by them. A little thought will show the fallacy of this idea. When the weeds take the fertility from the soil, they also take the water in which they are made soluble. Often the plants in our fields suffer more in the growing season from a lack of moisture in the soil than from a lack of fertility and a coarse, rank growing lack of fertility and a coarse, rank growing weed absorbs more also than any food vege-table. The weeds also shade the ground and keep it cool, while inany plants, like the corn plant, need all the heat of summer to fully develop them. A few crops may do better for being partially shaded, but certainly corn does not. Add to this the fact that many of our most common weeds may ripen more than a thousand seeds, and some of them about ten thousand to a plant, and we can see the injury done by neglecting to destroy the weeds before they mature. The benefit derived by a frequent stirring of the soil is so great that it will pay to do it often, even when there are no weeds, but to neglect to stir it and kill the weeds is but little less than criminal

New York Farm Notes.

The long spell of fine weather which has prevalled for the past few weeks has been of great benefit to the farmers. The month of September was a record breaker in this section, and farmers have improved the opportunity to secure their crops in fine condition. Threshing has been going on at a lively rate. The oat crop is turning out fully an average one.

The outlook for corn, which was most discouraging during the early part of the season, has now far surpassed expectations owing to the favorable weather and the absence of frost. For various reasons, some plots of corn have not attained full growth and have not matured, still, in going about the country, one will notice many fine plots of both fodder and corn for husking. Farmers who have silos have been silling the state of Cambridge, in said Count, of the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Mary F. McClure, who prays that let-testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

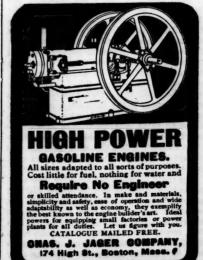
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said Count, on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said Court, to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Mary F. McClure, who prays that let-test, and the case of the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Mary F. McClure, who prays that let-test, and the case of the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Mary F. McClure, who prays that let-test, and the case of the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said Court, and by an ine o'clock in the torenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be grante husking. Farmers who have silos have been filling them latterly, and at this writing t

as such apples are wanted. I learn of one grower, a few miles from here in Jefferson County, who has three thousand bushels of choice apples for sale.

Butter and cheese command good prices Milk at the stations here now brings \$1.05 per hundred pounds. Veal calves for shipping sell from 61 to seven cents per pound, live weight. Springers are being pi at from \$40 to \$50 a head, with but few to be had at any price. Winter dairying is the Deer River, Lewis Co., N. Y., Sept. 28.



TRYING TO BREAK

the world's record, a powerful runaway auto, at Zanesville, O. tair, fan into Page Fence and was stopped after killing or injuring overtwenty persona PAGE WUYEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrias, Rich.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of JON-ATHAN WHEELER, tate of Acton, in said County, deceased:

WHEKEAS, Horace F. Tuttle, the administrator of the estate not already administered of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this second day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

AIDDLESEX. 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of HARRIET GOODNOW PAMENTER, late of Sudbury, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Leora H. Bartlett of Holliston, in said County, and Julia S. Joslyn of Brockton, in the County of Plymouth, without giving a surety on their bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN. a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of FANNIE C. HARVEY, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

filling them latterly, and at this writing the great bulk of corn has been cut and shocked, where not intended for ensilage.

Potato digging is now in progress. The crop in many portions of Lewis County is reported excellent. In some instances the rot has made its appearance confined to a few varieties and on some soils. It is not uncommon to find potatoes weighing over two pounds each and now and then tubers weighing three pounds each. In our local markets potatoes sell at forty-five cents per bushel. The local buyers have not as yet commenced buying to ship, but doubtless will early in October. Then some market price will be established.

The apple crop in this section is an average one. Early varieties have been a drug in our markets. Our villages have been oversupplied with early apples, and the latter have been sold for a nominal price. Winter varieties will stand a better chance, as such apples are wanted. I learn of one

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
—Middlesex, as. Superior Court, September 22, A. D. 1903.

Upon the libel aforesaid, it is ordered that the libellant notify the libellee to appear before our Justices of said Court, at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Monday of November next, by causing an attested copy of said libel, and of the order thereon, to be published in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, in the county of Suffolk, once a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said last mentioned day, and that an attested copy of said libel and order thereon be sent by registered letter to the residence of the libellee as set out in the libel, that she may then and there show cause, if any she have, why the prayer in said libel set forth should not be granted.

A true copy of the libel and of the order thereon.

Attest:

THEO. C. HURD, Clerk.

THEO. C. HURD, Clerk.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-al-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of IVY ANNA KINGSBURY, late of Newton, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Anna Theo Kingsbury of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 19.3, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, in twenty-fourth day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

8. H. FOLSOM, Register.

FARM MANAGER WANTED—Must be capable have a record of positively successful work, familiar with modern dairy farming. Must board help 100 to 125 cows; product sold at retail: dairyman employed. Address, M. L. CHAMBERLAIN, 19 Exeter Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Young or middle-aged Protestant woman.
If for general housework in family of three soults, on farm; house with city conveniences. Good home to right person. Wate for particulars, stating wages. E. D. WHITE Andover, Ct.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of JAMES E. NORCROSS, who died in Concord, in said County of Middlesex, intestate, leaving estate in said County of Middlesex, to be administered, and not leaving a known widow or heir in this Commonwealth:

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant letters of administration on the estate of said deceased to Frederick W. Dallinger, public administrator in and for said County of Middlesex.

You are hereby elted to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the said public administrator is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, First Judge of said Court, this first day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of AMELIA W. CLOUSTON, late of Concord, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for probate, by Henry C. Hall, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusettrs Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, fourteen days, at least, before said Court, witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, his fifth day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the order.

ARM WANTED, will buy on easy terms. Build-ings must be good in pleasant, healthful locati n in Massachusetts or Eastern N. Y. Address C. R. F., Box Zit, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—To board two invalid ladies in private family. Good homestead on Winter Street in Framingham Centre, Mass. Ages from 40 to 65 years. Pleasant street, good society. Hot water heat in the house. Board reasonable. E. B. FAY.

OUFF ROCK cockerels, hens, pullets, \$1 up. WM. MILLER, JR., Acworth, N. H.

THREE HUNDRED hotbed sashes for sale. Enquire of M. H. HUSSEY, North Berwick, Me. SHROPSHIRES, either sex, also a choice lot of lambs. Chester Whites, some fine young stock. Shorthorn cattle. All stock recorded and of the best breeding. SIDNEY SPRAGUE, Falconer, N. Y.

BEGISTERED Oxford Down sheep, of both sexes and all ages, for sale cheap. A. BORDWELL & SON, Corfu, N. Y.

OR SALE — Registered Southdown bucks from selected stock. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, Amherst, Mass. OR SALE—Very fine individual and bred regis-tered Jersey bull calves, 5 to 12 months old, heifers and young cows. Also registered Ohlo Improved White Chester Pigs. T. G. BRUNSON, East Bard-wick, Vt.

THOROUGH BRED Berkshire Pigs and Sows for sale. Grade Pigs five weeks old, \$2.2). H. GIF-FORD, East Bethel, Vt.

WANTED—A live, single American man for farm work. Must be good teamster and a hustler. State age and experience. References required Board furnished. Wages \$25 a month. Steady work for the right man. E. H. WAITE, Cobait, Ct.

WANTED to correspond with a young, active, honest man, for position in creamery. Some knowledge of buttermaking would help secure this permanent position. MONSON CREAMERY, Monson, Mass.

WANTED—A well recommended girl or middle-aged woman for general housework in a small private family. House has all conveniences. Salary 316 per month. Address BOX 102, East Northfield, Mass. WANTED—At once, competent, single man on milk route. Permanent position to right man. Must be a good milker. Apply with reference, S. D. NEW ELL, Bristol, Ct.

WANTED—Young man for all-round farm work W Good milker, single, temperate, references state wages, with board in family. J. H. NELSON Lakeville, Mass.

WANTED—Man and wife, teamster and housework Family 8. \$35. EDGAR HEMINGWAY, Mon towese, Ct.

WANTED — Immediately, good farm hand, good milker and teamster and sober. \$20 per month. Also good house girl, \$3 per week. H. W. BARNES Dracut, Mass. WANTED-Rel able man on large poultry farm Must be good teamster. C. E. L. HAYWARD Hancock, N. H.

WANTED-Boy, 15 to 17, good milker. State wages M. D. WHITNEY, Westminster Depot, Mass. WANTED—Young man for general farm work, who is a good milker. C. E. CALDWELL, Beverly

GIRL to do housework in family of four. No children or invalids. C. H. HOBBS, Gorham

COREMAN on dairy farm. Good place for a worker Give full details in first letter. PROSPECT FARM, South Framingham, Mass.

COR SALE—A handsome young thoroughbred mare a winner bred in winning lines. Runs half in .50 Game and kind. W. S. TAYLOR, Byron, O. COR SALE—A thoroughbred promptor, seven years old; sound and perfectly reliable. Capable of 2.00 work. REUBE FRONEFIELD, Van Wert, O.

WANTED—To sell, inbred Gambetta Wilkes and Red Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.20. Would take draft stallion in exchange. Address A. L. RIG-GLE, Flora, Ind.

OR SALE—Three coaches, gcod as new. Will se cheap. Address LOCK BOX 723, Covington, O.

FOR SALE—Four trotters, 5 and 6 years old, with ex-treme speed and the ability to carry it. Two first-class green pacers. M. S. CLAYPOOL, Munice, Ind. WANTED-A farm on shares, with stock and tools Would work as foreman on gentleman's farm G C. CREIGHTON, Pratts, N. H.

OR SALE—Five black jacks, 14 to 15 hands, 3 to 5 years old. Prices, 8150 to \$300. Dr. M. M. Me-DOWELL, Viacennes, Ind.

The Workbox. CROCHETED YOKE.

This would be suitable for a chemise or corset cover trimming.

Two spools No. 70 linen thread and a fine chet hook are required. Thirty-six wheels form the yoke. Seven for front, for back, 6 over each shoulder, 4 under the arm, and 1 under joining of fourth and fifth (under the arm) to form point of sleeve.

Begin one wheel with 9 chain. 1st row-Chain 3, 17 treble in ring, fasten

with single in top of 3 chain. 2d row-Chain 4(*), 1 treble in next treble,

chain 1, repeat from (*) 16 times, fasten in 3d row—Chain 3, 2 treble under 1 chain, (*) chain 1, 3 treble under next 1 chain, repeat from (*) 16 times, chain 1, and fasten in top

4th row-(*) chain 9, 1 single in 1 chain, between group of 3 treble, repeat from (*) 17 times, break thread and fasten. In the last row of each wheel after the first (*) chain 4, catch with a single in centre of 9 chain of preceding wheel, chain 4, fasten under 1 chain in wheel you are working, repeat from last (*) 3 times, then finish the theel. Join the wheels together as worked in this way, to shape the yoke.

EDGE AROUND TOP AND SLEEVES.

1st row—One single in last loop of 9 chain next to where last wheel of front is joined to first shoulder, chain 9, 3 double treble in next loop (where joined to shoulder), keeping last stitch of each on needle, 3 double treble in next loop, keeping last stitch of each on needle, then draw thread through all at once, draw thread through stitch on hook to fasten, chain 9, fasten with 1 single in centre of next loop and continue all around the yoke, making the group of double treble as described between the

2d row—Three treble in each loop of chain; repeat all around.

3d row-Two treble separated by 3 chain in centre treble of 3 treble; repeat all round. 4th row-Three treble in each 3 chain; repeat all round.

5th row-Chain 7, fasten with 1 single in centre treble of 3 treble; repeat all around.
6th row—Six treble in first loop of 7 chain, fasten with 1 single in next loop, 6 treble in next loop; repeat all around.

LOWER PART OF YOKE.

1st row-Same as first row of top. 2d row-Same as second row of top, with exception of the point of sleeve. Make 3 treble in first 3 loops after group of double treble, and 6 treble in each of next 8 loops: then 3 treble in next 3 loops, and continue. 3d and 4th rows-Same as third and

fourth rows of top.
5th row—Chain 3, fasten in centre of 3 6th row-Three treble in each chain 3; re-

The edge of sleeves is finished same a neck, and narrow ribbon run in the spaces formed by chain 7. EVA M. NILES.

Helps for Young Mothers.

Don't be afraid to use common sense in

the care of your baby. Don't forget that regularity in mealtime is just as necessary for your little one as for

Don't stuff the baby until nature rebels Don't expect the baby to be perfectly well unless you feed it on nature's food-

Don't forget that it wants cool water to

drink occasionally. Don't keep the baby in the house one min ute that it is possible to have it out of doors. A baby kept out in the air and sunshine

will not be cross and irritable. At night, be sure the room is well ventilated. Its susceptibility to sickness is in blem of the royal house of Siam. inverse ratio to the amount of good, pure air you provide for its lungs.

during its first few months of life, when it weaker than at any other time.

Don't fasten its clothes like a vise, and then think it is going to be comfortable. A child can't be happy unless it can move

every muscle of its body freely.

Don't bundle up its head to suffocation Don't cover up its head except in a blast of Don't be cross and irritable about the

baby, and then be surprised that it reflects your mood. Don't let people outside the family kiss the baby. Never so trample on your child's rights as to make it submit to an unwelcome

caress from any one. A child has a natural dislike for " show ing off," and if you make it acquire a taste for such a proceeding you will have to being forward and impu-

Be calm and self-contained always in the presence of your ittle one, from its days of earliest babyhood.

Latest Rules for the Custom House Officials.

The following notice has been received from Secretary Shaw at the local custom house relative to the extension of courtesies to persons arriving from foreign countries: To foreign ambassadors, ministers, charges l'affaires, secretaries, naval, military and other attaches of embassies and

ations and high commissioners. To similar representatives of this Govern ment abroad returning from their missions. All the above officers are entitled by in ternational usage to the free entry of the baggage and effects of themselves, their

s and suites, without examination. To such high officials of this and foreign governments as shall be the subjects of spe-

cial instructions from this department. In the case of invalids and their compan ions, and of persons arriving in charge of their dead, or summoned home in haste by news of affliction or disaster, or because of other imperative emergency, instructions will be issued to facilitate the landing and examination of their baggage, but such instructions will be construed as only relieving such persons from waiting their turn in line. Their baggage will be carefully examined and duties in full collected as if no favor had been shown. The word "courtesy" has grown to have a meaning never intended, and its use must be avoided in the

issuance of personal consideration cards. The baggage of no person shall be expedited, and no special favors extended ex-

be reported in writing by such officers, respectively, to the collector and surveyor within twenty-four hours thereafter. Any riolation of this rule will be ground for instant dismissal.

On and after this date all ladies traveling alone shall have precedence in the examina-tion of baggage, and the first inspectors in line shall be assigned to them. No particu-lar set of inspectors shall be assigned to the examination of ladies' baggage, but the first in line, irrespective of personality, shall be assigned to this duty.

No requests for special courtesies will hereafter be granted except under the above conditions. Protection to the public revenues renders it necessary to discontinue the issuance of passes on revenue vessels, except for cause, and no one is authorized to grant such permits except the Secretary of the Treasury, assistant secretary or the collector and surveyor acting jointly. Whenever the officers in charge of any port shall grant such permit, their action, together with the reason therefor, shall be reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, ompanied by the application. Should it become apparent that the facts set forth in the application as grounds for the request are untrue, officers in charge will be justified in scrutinizing with great care the personal baggage and effects of the incoming passenger and in noting any suspicious conduct on the part of the interested persons.

Blueing with Indigo.

With a little care and a bag of indigo white clothes can easily be made to assume the pearly tint which was their ordinary character in the households of our grandmothers. Indigo merely tints the clothes instead of dyeing them, as the modern blue bag does, and leaves no mysterious spots of iron rust caused by the use of Prussian blue in manufactured blueings. Neither does indigo streak the clothes when properly ased. Tie the indigo in a thin bag, lay it in a small bowl or basin and pour boiling water over it. When it is thoroughly scalded squeeze it, and pour the liquid thus obtained into a tub of clear water. Do not plunge a large number of pieces into the blueing water at once, but blue and wring each piece separately, and hang it up immediately to dry. It is not necessary to blue clothes every time they are washed. Every ther time is sufficient. The indigo may be btained from a druggist.

Rules for Long Life.

Eight hours sleep. Keep your bedroom windows open all

Have a mat at your bedroom door. Do not have your bedstead against the

Use no cold bath in the morning, but water at the temperature of the body. Exercise before breakfast.

Eat little meat, and see that it is well (For adults). Drink no milk.

Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those

Exercise daily in the open air. Live in the country if you can. Watch the three Ds-drinking water damp and drains.

Have change of occupation Take frequent and short holidays. Keep your temper.-James Sawyer, M. D.

Fortunes on Finger Ends.

The costliest thimble in the world is undoubtedly one possessed by the Queen of Siam. It was presented to her by her husband, the king, who had it made at a cost of rather more than £15,000. This thimble is quite an exquisite work of art. It is made of pure gold, in the fashion or shape generosity to match them with the dove's of a half-opened lotus flower, the floral em-

It is thickly studded with the most beautiful diamonds and other precious stones, which are so arranged as to form the name should be the honest and humbly confessed Don't put too many clothes on the baby, and, above all, don't inflict it with long and, above all, don't inflict it with long and above all of her most precious possessions.

Not long since a Paris jeweler made a most elaborate thimble to the order of a certain well-known American millionaire. It was somewhat larger than the ordinary size of thimbles, and the agreed price was £5000. The gold setting was scarcely visible, so completely was it set with diamonds, rubies and pearls in artistic designs, the rubies showing the initials of the intended re-

cipient. This thimble was made as a birthday present to the millionaire's daughter, who can now boast the possession of the second most valuable thimble in the world. Her father was so much pleased with the fine workmanship it showed that he ordered another, but much less expensive one, to of love, there is a sort of grossness from he be made for presentation to the school companion and bosom friend of his fortunate

Five or six years ago a jeweler in the West End of London was paid a sum of nearly £3000 for a thimble which the pampered wife of a South American Crœsus insisted on having made for her. This was one mass of precious gems, diamonds and rubies, which as thimble ornaments seem to almost monopolize feminine taste.

hild.

That eccentric Prince, the late Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, never did things by halves, and one of the most beautiful and costly thimbles ever made was that which was supplied to his order as a present for a great lady in Russia. The price of this ran well into four figures, and the gems set in it were all pearls of great value and no less beauty.

So were those in a highly treasured thimble which, on the occasion of one of his visits to Europe, the late Shah of Persia presented to a lady whose guest he was for a few hours. In the words of the delighted recipient, it looked like a cluster of glittering gems, which in reality it was, save for the gold in which they were set. An expert in precious stones valued this thimble at

There are thimbles of no intrinsic value but which, on account of the famous women to whom they have belonged, would command very high prices if submitted to publicanction. In the possession of the wealthy Mrs. Vanderbilt there is a thimble which was formerly used by Queen Alexandra. It is an extremely dainty article, made of gold and enamel.

But, apart from its associations, it is not of much greater value than another thimble owned by the same American lady. This is with one another are not so tragic as they very serviceable looking article, in solid silver, but very small. Its value lies in the

lady "to accept this new covering for the protection of her diligent fingers as a token of his great esteem and profound respect."

Kitchen Cloths.

There are those who fail to "respect their disheloths" and consider any old piece of stockinet that falls to their hands good enough for this purpose. It cannot be too strongly insisted that disheloths, and, in fact, all kitchen cloths, should be made of coarse but durable material, which will bear the scrubbing, scalding and disinfectbear the scrubing, scalding and disinfecting to which they must be continually subjected. It is not an uncommon thing for careless persons who do not recognize the necessity for scientific cleanliness, but who are in other respects precise house-keepers, to use old bits of underwear or stockings for disheloths, thinking that if these have been washed thoroughly in water they have been disinfected enough. This is a mistake. Stockinet is too close a material as well as not strong enough to bear the continual wear of the kitchen disheloth. Buy a strong linen crash for this purpose and cut it in suitable lengths, hemming each piece and keeping them especially for this use and no other. Put a supply of dishcloths through the wash each week, replacing those that have been in use with fresh Other kitchen cloths should be of strong

otton stockinet. For this purpose ren nants of an underwear factory may usually be purchased at a few cents a pound. A supply of those should be kept on hand and renewed when too much worn. Cast-off shirts become too thin by use to make durable scrubbing cloths. People who live in the neighborhood of a manufacturer of coarse underwear can buy enough remnants for twenty-five cents to last for a year. Those sold by the pound vary in size from small bits to good-sized pieces, which may be utilized for various cloths in the kitchen, from pieces to cover the bath brick board to large kitchen files. This stockinet can be scalded repeatedly, but when it becomes too stiff for use it should be burnt up instead of being left around to gather germs. Cotton stockinet endures better than wool when put in strong disinfectants, or used for scrubbing.-New York Tribune

A Word to the Newly Married.

The bridegroom is the only secular man in this world who enjoys a sense of absolute perfection. In a sudden excess of happiness he assumes all the virtues and graces there are, and thus establishes a purely romantic relation to heaven. He is a passing prodigy of himself, a walking beatitude of joy and satisfaction. In short, a person to be profoundly distrusted, not because he is insincere or dishonest, but because he is the lineal descendant of mortal man, not of gods, and is therefore the inevitable heir of a thousand shortcomings. And every bride should be on her guard against accepting this edition de luxe of human frailties as scriptural. He is simply passing through a song of Solomon phase and may develop into a Jeremiah or becom the author of her matrimonial Ecclesiastes before she has done with him. But the shrewdest deception ever prac-

ticed is self-deception; and as a rule the

bridegroom is so entirely self-deceived as to

be absolutely convincing to the bride, who is herself in a frame of heavenly minded credulity, so that his very confessions of faults seem to her the noble prevarications of an over-conscientious nature. But really this is his instinctive masculine way of hoodwinking her, for there is no surer way a man to confess himself unworthy of it. His humility magnifies all his virtues and wings of her maternal tenderness and con passion. It is a characteristic and beautiful way she has of proving her own sugether lovely feminine grace of forgiveness.

But it is one thing to indicate her pretty moral distinction by absolving a new and interesting bridegroom of his bachelor sins, and quite another to bear with the faults of a tried and proved husband. For, once he has worn out the honeymoon hexamete of life, no man is more of the earth earthy. both in his faults and virtues, than the hus band. And he can come nearer practicing the commonplace from year's end to year's end than any other creature living. He has long passed the sentimen-tality of confessing his own frailties, but his wife has no difficulty in detecting them for herself. That is the pity of it. Having settled upon the idealism and spirituality point of view in the way he gives up his pretensions to godlikeness. Also, feeling that originally she constituted a large part of the poetry in the situation, she resents the silence of his gallant chorus to her charms. In truth, it would be easier to

forgive him a sin than this apostasy from the altar place of love. He began with the advantage of admitting his own imperfections and proclaiming her perfections, so that she was indiscreetly led to assume the guardian angel pedestal, only to find that he did not feel the need of a guardian angel often enough to give her much dignity in the office. Meanwhile the bridegroom has troubles of his own. Being just masculine and nothing more, he lacks the intuition and magination to comprehend the eccentric ties of the female character. He finds difficulty in accepting the paradox that a woman is more intelligent than rational. There is an eternal chasm between her and her mind which even she cannot span. An astute logician often on abstract subjects, she cannot focus her mind analytically upon the riddle of her own nature. And so when it comes to the difficulties of her personal relation with him, what she can be made to think has nothing to do with the

The truth is, when we consider the temperamental differences with which married people begin, the increasing strength and beauty of the bond as they grow older is altogether admirable. And in view of this fact, newly-married people may take courage and understand that their perplexities

natter, but what she feels has everything

to do with it! For a woman's feelings are

always infallible, so far as she is con-

visions of the paragraphs herein numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, and then only by the joint action of the deputy collector and deputy surveyor in charge of the pleasure of the pleasure of the pleasure of the pleasure of the presental in the year 1894 to Anna van was represented in the year 1894 to Anna van was represented in the presental proposed to attend church action, of the deputy collector and deputy surveyor in charge of the pleasure of the pleasure of the pleasure of the pleasure of the presental proposed to attend church action of the deputy collector and deputy surveyor in charge of the pleasure of the pleasure of the pleasure of the presental proposed to attend church action of the deputy collector and deputy surveyor in charge of the pleasure of the pl The solution of the whole matter, so far

tion, the giver, Van Benschoten, begged the lady "to accept this new covering for the best any husband can do is to interpret his best any husband can do is to interpret his wife according to the symptoms she shows without asking for an explanation that she is incapable of giving. Indeed, his most convenient defence, if he only knew it, is to confess the truth frequently that he does not understand her. When she does that she is bound to forgive him, not because he thus coasts the responsibility of mustare. and is bound to forgive him, not because he thus casts the responsibility of mystery upon her shoulders, but she is complimented with the implication that so worldwise a creature as man fails to fathom he depths of her nature and meaning. Few women catch the subtle accusation that they really lack definition.

A careful consideration of the philosophi-

A careful consideration of the philosophical principles herein set forth as a contribution to the psychology of marriage will, we are confident, do much toward oiling the troubled waters of the matrimonial sea.-

Domestic Hints. PRESERVED PUMPKIN

A very nice preserve is made of the humble pumpkin. The recipe, taken from the Boston Cooking School Magazine, is as follows: Cut the Cooking School Magazine, is as rollows: Utt the pumpkin into inch cubes, removing the rind. To each pound allow half a pound of sugar and two ounces of whole ginger root. Put the pumpkin, sugar and ginger in alternate layers in a jar, and let them stand three days, when a quantity of syrup will have formed. Pour all into a preserving the standard of the lakely until the pumpkin. syrup with nave formed. Four all into a preserv-ing kettle and boil slowly until the pumpkin looks clear. Store in small jars or glasses, cov-ered with paraffine. This preserve strongly re-sembles preserved ginger. It may be added to sauces and is very good when served with ice-cram or frozen puddings.

PEACH COBBLER.

Make a rich pastry or puff paste and line a leep porcelain dish. Fill with peeled and halved eaches, sweetened and slightly stewed, if de-With ripe peaches, however, this is hardly desirable. Drop in three or four cracked-peach pits. Cover with paste and bake in a quick When done break the top crust lightly with a fork and mix with the peaches. Sprinkle powdered sugar over the top and serve with rich

Chop fine a white onion and two green pepper saute with half a cup of raw ham, shredde rather fine, in one-fourth of a cup of butter; cool about ten minutes, then add a cup of blanched rice and three cups of beef broth, simmer twenty minutes, then add four tomatoes, peeled and cu in slices, and one teaspoonful of salt. Cover and finish cooking in the oven or in a double boller

WALDORF SALAD. Take good-sized apples and pare them care fully, and scoop out a good deal of the inside to make a cup; fill the cup with finely chopped cel-ery dressed with a rich mayonnaise, and serve the filled apples on lettuce leaves. The salad would not be good made with a French dressing.

TURNIP SOUFFLE.

A turnip souffie is a very nice dinner dish to serve with lamb. Boil sliced turnip until tender and mash thoroughly. Better still, put them through a fine colander. Return them to the fire with the addition of a roux, made with a table-spoonful each of butter and flour. Season and add a cupful of hot milk. Stir the mixture until t boils. Take from the fire and beat hard, stir-ring into it gradually two beaten eggs. Pour into a greased porcelain dish and bake in a quick ven. Serve at once, or, like all souffles, it will

LARDED BEEF.

A bit of shoulder or some other inexpensive cut of beef makes an excellent larded pot roast, and when properly prepared it is almost equal to a good rib roast. A lean out which would other-wise lack fat is most suitable for larding, and pork which is firm and young is the best. The strips should be cut about as thick as a lead pencil and 3½ inches long. Draw about two dozen lardons through the beef with a larding needle and insert, if desired, strips of carrot and oni using the fingers and a small sharp knife. Mea treated with vegetables in this way is said to be daubed, and larding and "daubing" are characteristic of the French beef a la mode, which is generally made of a piece of plain round-and roasted in the pot until it is almost a

Hints to Housekeepers.

back of the neck. Rub the alcohol gently, but firmly, into the body, working gradually down to nrmy, into the body, working gradually down to the feet, and probably the patient will fall asleep before the rubbing is completed. One night or even one week of rubbing would not be likely to bring back permanent habits of sound, healthy slumber, but each night there is a gain toward sumber, but each night there is a gain toward the normal equilibrium of the nerves, and a month of alcohol rubs should put one in a posi-tion to do without external helps of any kind. Onions may be peeled successfully; that is, without causing tears or leaving an odor on the ands, by holding them under a stream from the cold water faucet.

Referring to a paragraph which recently ap: peared in Health and Beauty, to the effect that a dry rub was a fair substitute for a cold ponge in the morning, a correspondent writes: "By 'dry rub' you may mean what I mean, but 1 rarely find any one who has thought of any mean between a bath (cold or tepid) and dry towel friction. You would be safe in recommending a person who could not take a cold plunge of a norning to rub himself all over and hard with a ponge almost wrung out, and then use towel riction, preferably with a rough towel. The only difference between this and a bath is the absence of shock arising from sudden immersion.

Promulgation of this way may benefit thousands who cannot take a cold bath, and consider 'dry rub ' equivalent to ' dry towel' and useless."

To wax a new floor use first a good wood "filler," which must be thoroughly rubbed off before it becomes too hard, and then a prepared wax. It is better to purchase this wax unless you have had a great deal of experience in mixing it. Apply the prepared wax with a thin woolen rag and polish it in with a heavy brush or brick, rubbing the floor across the grain first and with the grain afterward. The wax must be applied in a very thin coat and thoroughly rubbed into the floor. After the floor has been filled and Considerable difference will be found in the wearing qualities of two pairs of shoes of the lity and make, worn by different persons. Shoes wern continuously in the house and outdoors will never give as much wear as if worn one day and left to rest a day. It saves money to wear cheap house shoes within doors and let the shoes worn outdoors rest and get into shape. excites ruins good leather. Select strong calf's skin, and keep it well oiled in winter for wear. Low shoes are better for house wear be cause they permit of ventilation. The hand i free from many of the ills of the fo cause of its continuous exposure to the air.

The water in which corned beef is cooke should on no account be thrown away. After the hot corned beef is taken from the table, to be afterward eaten cold, put it in a stone jar and pour the pot liquor over it. Keep the beef in the liquor until the last of it has been eaten. If hash is made use the liquor to moisten it in the spider

The removal of the feminine bonnet dur

Tasbion Dotes.

a"A picturesque wide hat in a sailor shape is made of shirred gray taffeta, striped around with half-inch bands of gray beaver. The under part of the brim is a mass of quillings and shirrings of taffeta. On the left side is a large steel buckle and a twist of taffeta, holding a very ample coque amazon, pale blue in color.
a"S It is evident that the short tippet, tied or rather folded over at the throat is to be a favor.

rather folded over at the throat, is to be a favor-ite form of the fur neck-piece this winter. In broadtail, squirrel, ermine, and all flat furs, these broadtail, squirrel, ermine, and all nat rurs, these tippets are very good. Large oval or shaped muffs will be worn with them. Stole-end shoulder capes are favorites also. In this climate one does not need furs to any great extent. Automobiling offers an excuse to wear long coats and high collars of seal and sable, and for arriver wear that we not unconfortable. The and high collars of seal and sable, and for carriage wear they are not uncomfortable. The majority of women, however, do not need them.

•*Bluet is a peculiar shade of bluish violet. It has been used in former years, but has never been popular, partly because it is, generally speaking, an unbecoming color. It has a cold, metallic lustre, which blends badly with softer hues, and to use a current phrase, kills every other gown in the room. Nevertheless, it has a certain brilliance, and some very attractive gowns are made of taffeta, chiffon and voile in bluet tones. . Orange color is extremely fashionable, but,

a*g Orange color is extremely fashionable, but, like some other yellows, it is too hot and too pronounced to be massed in entire gowns. Used as underslips for brown or mode thin materials, orange taffeta, peau de soie and peau de cygne are greatly in demand. Touches of orange velvet appear on waists, hats and garnitures. A very charming robe of white French lace is made with founced long site, with a biffon interligings. a flounced long skirt with chiffon interlinings.

The bodice has a bertha of rose point lace, fastened in the front with a curiously twisted knot of two shades of orange-colored velvet. A knot of two snaces of orange-colored velvet. A double twist of the velvet descends from the corsage and meets a girdle of the same velvet caught with a handsome gold buckle set with rough topazes. A hair ornament to be worn with this gown is a single large topaz, from which rose

. The French conceit of mounting a silk musin or chiffon gown over several chiffon interlinings of different colors, a chameleon effect being the result of a judicious blending, is seen in several imported gowns. Greens, violets and pastel yellows and pinks combined, with an out-side gown of pale blue or deep cream color, gives an opaline effect, charming and evasive. A maize chiffon evening gown over several interlinings is trimmed with bands of opal-shaded spangles, the same sewn loosely on transparent lace net form-ing the yoke and loose elbow sleeves. ••• The sharp-pointed turbans called torpedo

hats are generally becoming to long faces, which are simply extinguished under picture hats and broad brims. These torpedo hats are effective when made of shirred and quilled velvet or similar fabrics, and they require, as a rule, very little trimming. Two tones of geranium red velvet are used in a turban of the shape described, the darker shade forming the crown and the brim ombining both shades. The velvet is shirred in an ingenious fashion, the material being pulled into little points at slight intervals. Brown chiffon is tucked into the space between the crown and the inside brim, and a bunch of small mink tails are attached to one side by a cut steel

. The high girdle, so popular in Paris, hardly appears here, except on French gowns. The only figure to which it is possible is a very slender, ong-walsted one, and even then, if the wearer is a tall woman, the style is not certain to be be-coming. Very ilong buckles are sold to wear with these girdles, some of which are extremely artistic and pretty, being modifications of the nouveau art idea, of which we are, generally speaking, thoroughly tired. . All sorts of materials are used in this sea

son's hats, and they are manipulated in way: that were formerly allowed only on gowns. Smocking, for instance, has not been seen on hats until recently; quillings of Valenciennes lace are new, except on children's hats, and it is safe to say that buttons have never before been considered in the millinery scheme. A beige taffets hat covered with crossed bands of the same and fastened with tiny buttons, silk covered, was much admired at a millinery openin

. A novelty which will certainly be admired by the light-fingered profession, if not others, is a handkerchief and purse-holder bracelet. This is an easily adjusted and easily detached gold, is an easily adjusted and easily detached gold, silver or metal bracelet with attachments to hold various little necessities, wrist bags, purses, fans and the like. Aside from the folly of wear-ing valuables in such an exposed fashion, the bracelets are rather pretty adjuncts.

... Canvas, henrietta, veiling, granite cloth and similar materials are suitably developed into office gowns. A good model is a box-plaited waist, fastened invisibly, with the sleeves plaited only to the elbows, the fullness being gathered into close wristbands, just wide enough to allow for lawn cuffs. The short skirt has the box plaits flattened over the hips and almost to the tending to the back gores which are laid in large double box plaits or inverted plaits. A crush belt of taffeta is sometimes added. There should be no trimming on a business suit, unless a bit of women are better gowned in two-piece suits.

. At an opening at one of the large stores this week were seen some very original volle gowns, one being in a good shade of blue, neither dark nor light. The short coat, worn over a white china silk blouse that was a mass of drawn work was lined and faced with white satin, the edge that showed being trimmed with three rows of braid had a tiny frill of Valenciennes lace edging it. The bottom of the jacket turned up in a sharp point, Colonial fashion, the points being of white grained kid. Brass buttons fastened these. The wide elbow sleeves had cuffs of the kid, and the kid belt had a military brass buckle. The feminine touch was supplied by the under sleeves, billowy ruffles of blue silk muslin, each ruffle edged with a machine-stitched band of china silk.

•*• Women shoppers are warned by the trade magazines to avoid bargain sales of silk. They leclare that the present price of raw silk, which is extremely high, precludes the possibility of There is a vast deal of silk, especially taffeta and other dress silks, on the market, which cannot be onestly sold as silk at all, seeing that nearly half their weight is superfluous dye. Weighter ilks wear very badly, and it is said to be a fact that half the guaranteed silks on the market are of this description. • Umbrellas to match the raincoat is a late fad. The raincoats have become very stylish

garments, the most expensive of them being made of rubber-lined silk in various colors. White, red, blue and gray cravenettes vie with the coverts in popularity, and some of them are quite ornately adorned with white satin facings, ollars and cuffs. The umbrella to match is often of cravenette, oftener still of the so-called waterproof silk, a treated fabric. It matches in color and sometimes has a lining to correspond with the trimming of the coat.

••a There is a growing demand for three-piece

consisting of skirt, jacket and blouse.—New York Evening Post.

The World Beautiful. Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget.

Our past had no other mission than to lift us to the moment at which we are, and then equip us with the needful experience and weapons, the needful thought and gladness. If, at this precise moment it take from us and divert to itself one particle of our energy, then, however glorious it may have been, it still was useless, and had better never have been. If we allow it to arrest a gesture that we were about to make, then is our death beginning; and the edifices of the future will suddenly take the semblance of

their impress and exert their influence; but oh influences and impressions are in no nese permanent. Their duration is conditioned upon the degree of constant growth in the intellectual and moral lines. To think of the past as an irreparable weigh fastened upon one is to be in a false atti-tude toward life. "Our chief concern with the past, that which truly remains and forms part of us," says Maeterlinek, "is not what we have done, or the adventures we have met with, but the moral reactions bygone events are producing within us at this very moment, the inward being they have helped to form; and these reactions, that give birth to our sovereign, intimate being, are wholly governed by the and vary as the moral substan they encounter within us. But with every step in advance that our feelings or intellect take, a change will come in this moral substance; and then, on the instant, the most immutable facts, that seemed to be grown forever on the stone and bronze of the past, will assume an entirely different aspect, will return to life and leap into movement, bringing us vaster and more courageous counsels, dragging ory aloft with them in their ascent: and what was a mass of ruin, mouldering in the darkness, becomes a populous city on which the sun once more shines.

In fact, there is no fixed boundary defi-

nitely separating the past and the future. They meet and mingle in one common ground, the present, and this is a magic period that can cancel the one and create the other. The past lives only in its results, and results are plastic to the spiritual energy brought to bear upon them. The past is always capable of transformation, and even of transfiguration. For nothing in the endless chain of experiences is ever finished; nothing is hopeless, nothing is final. The divine intervention is always present and always ready to work its miracle if the conditions are such as to permit this working. There are periods when the soul rises to take command of all that makes up the drama of living, and compels every event and circumstance to assume new relations among themselves, and to thus form a new texture of life. The spiritual domain of life widens with every day. It increases with every age. The horizon line of the soul constantly expands, and the present that is founded upon duties that are met and fulfilled,-not evaded; or a past of faithful and patient fidelity to all that was revealed to be accomplished, -such a past opens into a future of undreamed-of glory and transcendent beauty. Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the glories prepared for those whose lives have been faithful and devoted to the plain duty revealed to the soul. After these fulfillments all progress into beauty and joy is possible; without these, the soul is in a state of arrested development, and must retrace the pathway and learn the hard lessons over again. Our past is designed, indeed, "to equip us with the needful experience and weapons, the needful thought and gladness." The Brunswick, Boston.

Popular Science.

-The biophone, a new German phonograph,

produces pictures as well as sounds. It shows, or instance, the singer giving a song.

—The temperature limits of life are much more widely separated than we once supposed.

Bacteria are now known to develop and multiply at 72° C.; and Prof. A. Macfadyen of London has exposed such organisms to 190° C. below zero for six months without harming them, while they even survived 250° C. below zero.

—An investigation of paving stones has been ndertaken in Ireland by Professor Joly. He finds that resistance to wear varies directly with the amounts of quartz and felspar contained, the completely crystalline igneous granites, etc., being as a rule the toughest. Rocks that are decidedly porphyritic, porous or glassy are to be avoided. A certain coarseness of grain is usually desirable, as fine-grained rocks, like a certain Welsh diorite, are liable to become slippery.

-The electric discharge between two vessels lent form of artificial lighting yet discovered. In a recent test by W. C. Geer, the mercury terminals were about four-fiths of an inch apart, and an arc of two inches in length was produced by a direct current of 110 volts. Nearly fifty per cent. of the energy supplied was converted into visible light. Turning to other lights, the Geissler tube showed an efficiency of thirty-two per cent.; the ordinary arc lamp, ten; acetylene gas, ten; the incandescent electric lamp, six, and the

Argand gas burner, 1.6. -A puzzling fact is that the walls of the intestines and the parasites often living on them are never digested by the ferments that attack, lestroy and transform the food. Frenzel, in 1891, suggested that protective anti-ferments are secreted by living tissues. In some late experi-ments, M. Weinland, a French physiologist. sought to digest fibrine in trypsine or pepsin after first adding a little juice from intestinal worms, but the ferment had no effect upon the fibrine in the presence of the anti-ferment It is thus proven that the juices secreted by and impregnating living tissues—instead of the tis-sues themselves—resist digestion. The anti-fer-ment extract is exceedingly powerful and retains its resisting power for months, but it loses its

erty on boiling.

The war against malaria and mosquitoes is to be fought out in tropical Africa. Dr. Dutton, in a report to the Liverpool school of tropical edicine, states that eighty per cent. of the na tive children examined in British Gambia showed the malaria parasite in the blood, and that the liability of infection by Europeans continues dur-ing the rainy season, the time of mosquitoes. The breeding places of the insects include wells, canoes, boats, lighters, barrels, tubs and various disused household utensils and grass-clogged street trenches. Bathurst, the capital of the colony, offers an unusual field for a test of ex-termination plans, as the land to be dealt with has an area of only a square mile, and is isolated by a broad expanse of sea water, while rain occurs in only four months of the year. The removal of breeding places, now several months in progress, is aided by a grant of £200 a year.

—One of the most linteresting of metallur

gical processes is the manufacture of Japanese swords. A recent description states that the steel is produced in thin laminæ from magnetic iron ores and ferruginous sand, and the work upon the weapon begins with the fixing of one of these plates to an iron rod, which serves as a handle. Other sheets are soldered on until the mass has a length of six to eight inches, a width of two inches, and a thickness of one-fourth to four-fifths of an inch. Brought to white heat, the bar is doubled upon itself and hammered to its original form, the process being repeated fifteen times, and four similar bars are then heated and soldered, this process being repeated five times. a thousand sheets of metal. Alternate layers o iron and steel are sometimes soldered together, and a veined appearance is thus given to the blade

Sure of Its Victims.

One wou

I stray a

As faint

rhyth

Few Up Yet s Th

of the And yet, end-It would Would re

> TI How o Of the Some That I will a I will o

With Today Is th

THE GREAT LIVER AND STOMACH REMEDY.

Cures all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Piles, Etc., and I cers the system less liable to contract disease.

RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They tone up the internal secretions to bealthy action, restore strength to the stomach, and enable it to perform its functions.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS Or Sent by Mail. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

Doetry.

AUTUMN. The bending sky above is gray.

The winds are chili and cold,

While oak trees wear their robes of brown, And maples wear their gold.

Few are the flowers that blossom now n the faded sod. Yet still the wayside corners show The dainty golden-rod.

nce; but

re in no is condi-To think weigh false atti-

cern with

and forms

dventures

reactions within us

ard being these re-

ed by the

st events. varies that

ith every

elings or

come in then, on ble facts.

r on the

rn to life

us vaster dragging r ascent:

ouldering

dary defi-

e future.

commo

a magic nd create

s results

spiritual

ormation,

othing in

ever fin-

s always work its

periods

ind of all

and com-

e to as-

lves, and

fe. The

The hori-

nds, and

ties that

or a past

all that

amed-of

Eye hath

whose

After beauty

e soul is

nd must

e hard

esigned. dful ex.

t shows,

ipposed. multiply don has

zero for ile they

as been

tly with

ned, the

re to be

vessels

nercury

fty per

Geiss-

wo per ne gas,

and the

them

n 1891,

are se-

logist.

on the

etains

oes is

opical

s dur-

itoes. wells,

lated

rain

ths in

work ne of

Lenely are all the forest bowers, Mute the sweet birdies' strain, Yet with the spring's awaking flowers We'll hear their notes again.

The harvests crown the plain and hill, And where the kindred roam They still recall by memory's ald
The joys of harvest home.
ferrimac, Mass.

J. B. M. WRIGHT. Merrimac, Mass.

RIVERS AND MEN.

Some men are like great rivers That, as they flow away, Keep adding to their greatness And broaden day by day; And, like the rivers passing By city and by town, Some men, from high beginnings, Are always running down.

Some men are like the rivers That, flowing from the hills, Draw all the others to them, The rivulets and rills-Take what the others bring them And claim it as their own, As if God had intended

It all for them alone.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

HARVEST TIME AT HOME.

Somehow, when business has a lull about this My thoughts take their vacation back among the

I stray about the harvest fields where long and I watched the cereal ocean in its golden ripples

While now and then upon some blade a tired reaper bore
The sunbeams flashed and then went out like thoughts recalled no more.

As faint as falling echoes of a signal far at sea,
The clink of scythes and whetlock come in
rhythmic harmony;
Among the brooding hills near by, in evening

One would not start to catch a glimpse of winging seraphim; For sweet the ways with tinkling bells where

browsing cattle roam, And all of nature hints of heaven in harvest time

How pleasant then the journey home along the country road, Where larkspur blooms beside the fence like knots of lovers glowed-Now listening to the whip-poor-will beyond a

darkling field, Or tarrying where the berries tempt-a shower of wine congealed; And long before we reached the gate to hear the

watch-dog's bark, And see the distant windows gleam like blossoms of the dark.

indeed, that I Now wonder that a time could be without a sob And yet, enough do I recall to vow that in the

When the no more and evermore in death's twilight shall blend-It would suffice to know that life beyond the

gathering gloam Would really prove as care free as-the harvest

-Will T. Hale, in New York Times.

THE HURRYING HOURS. How often the thought comes home to me, As the moments hurry away, Of the many things I intended to do

Somehow, some time, some day.
There are promises that have not been kept, Though I always meant to be true, But time is too short for all the things
That a body intends to do.

I will answer a letter, or read a book I will write a bit of rhyme: I will do the things that I ought to do ne day when I have the time.

So I look beyond, as I hope and plan For the days that are just ahead, While the day that is here goes into the grave With its opportunities dead. Today is the only day we have,

Of tomorrow we can't be sure; To seize the chance as it comes along Is the way to make it secure. For every year is a shorter year, And this is a truth sublime ment misspent is a jewel lost

From the treasury of time.

IN THE MILKY WAY.

The milkmen of old Boston Come rattling down the street, All in the early hours When night and morning meet: With a bang at our back doors Until we cry, "Gol darn ye, Why interrupt our snores?"

The milkmen of old Boston Each has a polished che As they serve the lacteal liquid And serve it to us weak, With a hello, "Don't you mind, And pay us ten cents gladly For a quart of the worst kind."

But milkmen of old Boston You'll make a grand mistake If you think you can bulldoze us When we are wide awake; For we'll take our coffee creamless, Just like the heathen Turk,

Will surely never work. We'll bid adieu to cow juice Without a sigh or tear, And feed the babes on lager Or British bitter beer; So pause awhile and ponder, And don't put up the price Or you'll find that you are skating

On the thinnest of thin ice. How fading are the joys we dote upon! Like apparitions seen and gone, But those which soonest take their flight Are the most exquisite and strong; Like angels' visits, short and bright, Mortality's too weak to bear them long

Miscellaneous.

The Other One.

There was a time when I thought the Other One a little fool, but I learned better as the story developed. I owed her acquaintance to my friend and fellow student, Gustav, whom I met less often at the university than outside of it. He was a good-looking, well-bred and sgreeable fellow with only one fault—a tendency to sentimentality. Every few weeks he had a fresh attack, inspired by a new object. I became so

mentality. Every few weeks he had a fresh attack, inspired by a new object. I became so accustomed to these visitations that they ceased to alarm me, but in his fifth semester he fell in love, at a ball, with one Kitty, a person unknown to me. From that moment, his ondition rapidly grew worse. Formerly, he ad been only unhappy, but now, at times, he was actually in despair. I should not have minded it so much if he had not had the pleasant habit of inflicting himself upon me when he felt worst.

himself upon me when he felt worst. During six days of good humor, I would see nothing of him, but on the seventh he would come, almost in tears, for consolation. I offered him my worst eigars, but at such times he could not tell a Porto Rico from a Vuelta de Abajo, and he kept on coming. "What is the use of friends," he said, "if one cannot go to them for advice?"

Now, when a man comes to me or advice?"
Now, when a man comes to me or advice he never comes in vain. As soon as I know what the trouble is I give him the best advice I have, and so I did with Gustav whenever he came. First, I listened calmly to his story—always the same and not even original. Traces of it, I think, have been found in the oldest Hindu literature. think, have been found in the oldest Hindu literature. It may be called the story of the girl whom one can neither marry nor forget. I heard the Kitty version of it several times. At the conclusion of it I always leaned comfortably back in my chair, inhaled with apparent enjoyment the odor of my vile eigar, and proceeded to analyze the case, coldiy, mercllessly, almost cynically, and with a fine contempt of euphemism. Usually, I concluded about as follows: I concluded about as fellows:

"My dear Gustav, there is only one possibl

"Well, what is it?" (impatiently).
"You must either marry her or forget her?"
But he would not, or could not, follow this unexceptionable advice, and grew worse weekly.
One day as I was beginning my disquisition he sprang to his feet in great excitement, and snarled: "I know what I am about!" and made for the door.

I restrained him, and when he had become calmer he explained that he had an appointment and must go. So he went without my advice and left me much hurt. Such is gratitude!

A few days afterwards, I saw him in the street—or rather, I saw a young lady who was so exceedingly pretty that I had no eyes for the gentleman by her side. It was not until I had passed and turned to get another glimpse of the lady that I recognized Gustav, and then only because he turned, called and waved his hand. I had never seen him look so happy. No wonder! This girl with the smile of a child and the eyes of a woman had bewitched me with a glance. Whether he could marry her or not I had no means of knowing, but that he could forget her became suddenly clear as day. A few days after this I met him again. It was a fine warm summer evening, after A few days afterwards, I saw him in the street again. It was a fine warm summer evening, after a shower, one of those rare, delightful evenings when life seems light as air, when everybody one meets is smiling and apparently strolling for pleasure. But Gustav had on his tragic mask and looked wan and troubled. He greeted me with a melancholy nod, and said: "Come with me." We walked along in silence. From time It seems so long since those old years—so long indeed, that I is aid very decidedly, "Gustav, you are a fool!"

Instead of showing resentment, he merely said, adly, " What do you know about it?" "I know this," I replied. "When a man has so charming a sweetheart as you have, and yet

goes about with such a face as yours, he is a fool—there is no other word for it."
"Why, do you know Kitty?" he exclaimed.

"I saw her walking with you the other day She was so lovely that I didn't see you at all t that was not Kitty!" he said.

"What? Not Kitty? Then who on earth was He hesitated; then smiled and replied: "The "The Other One?" I echoed

"That is my name for her," said Gustav "She was christened Emma." By this time we had reached the Volksgarten and turned in. As we walked along the crowded eath my friend pulled out his watch. "Quarter past seven," he said. "I have an appointment with her at seven, but let us sit

own and have a chat. She can wait.' "You are speaking of the Other One, I suppose," said I, seating myself beside him. "Obviously. It is one of the most admirable characteristics of the Other One that she car

wait. At this moment I am quite sure that she is sitting on the veranda of the restaurant at the other end of the garden, patiently awaiting my coming. As we walk on you will see that I am right. You will find her sitting at one of the little een tables, as near the entrance as possible, it order to catch the first glimpse of my approach with a plate of ice-cream, melted and untasted before her, and looking with lack-lustre eye in the direction of the Bellaria, whence I shall presently be seen coming, with slow step and weary, listless air, as a man goes to a function where he is sure of being bored."

"You impudent puppy!" I exclaimed. "If she bores you, why do you seek her society?"
"For the sake of equilibrium," he answered caimly. "She is an excellent counterpoise. The Other One is a compensation for the One. If I did not have Emma, how could I endure the

ntense bliss I enjoy in Kitty's love?" "Hold on a bit!" I cried, irritably. "I can't keep all this straight. The One, the Other One, Kitty, Emma—they are too many for me. This girl who is waiting over there, is she the girl you

can neither marry nor forget?"
"Most self-evidently not! If she were, do you suppose I would keep her waiting in order to listen to your nonsense? Let me explain; the re typical than you imagine. The girl you can neither marry nor forget is the One. You never think about either marrying or forgetting the Other One. She is the counterpart of the One in many ways. In the first place my case—she is actually only twenty, and ne looks, while the One, between you and me, is much nearer thirty. They are both pretty, but if I were not in love with the One I should think the Other One the prettier. The Other One is an angel of goodness. She has only one fault, but that is an unpardonable one—she loves me! The One, if she is an angel at all, is a very The One, if she is an angel at all, is a very despote one; she has many faults, and yet—I love her! The Other One, you see, gives us everything and thanks us for accepting it: The One demands everything and expects us to be grateful for the privilege of giving it. She drives us to despair with her caprices and then the Other One consoles us, without asking why we need consolation. Once, indeed, she said sadly: 'You love another.' 'It is not impossible,' I replied jauntily. She forced back her tears and never mentioned the subject again. I would not advise you to give such an answer to the One. With her there is no jesting. She has the power

none too soon, for the first drop hung on her long lashes, ready to fall.

As I said at the beginning, I thought her a little fool, but still I was very sorry for her.

A week later I met her returning with Gustav from an excursion. She had her hat in her hand, and heath roses in her brown hair, and was radiant with the joy of a whole afternoon spent with her lover.

with her lover.
"I couldn't help it," Gustav explained to me afterward. "To please her I took her up the Kahlenberg, but I was thinking of Kitty all the

I met them together occasionally after that. She did not always look so happy as on that day, but whether merry or sad, it was plain to see that she took her mood from him who was her all and to whom she was nothing. And when he frowned she looked up to him with loyal, submissive woman's eyes that seemed to say: "You may beat me if you wish."

Suddenly Gustav vanished from his usual haunts. He had begun to study for Kitty's sake—and was working hard for his degree. About this time I happened to meet Emma alone, and looking like an angel in a decline.
"How is our friend, Gustav?" I asked.
"I don't know," she replied. "I see him very

Not long after this I received a note from Gustay, in Palermo, asking me to send Kitty, on her birthday, some flowers in his name. In a post-script he added that the Italian journey was a

"I don't know," she replied. "I see him very

desperate attempt to forget her.

A long time elapsed before I saw Gustav again.
Once I met Fraulein Kitty in the Prater. Two
years had passed since our first meeting in the
Volksgarten, and they had not made her younger

This time she was accompanied, not by her mamma, but by a gentleman with whom she was

mamina, but by a genticinal with whom she was conversing familiarly.

This was very sad, but, after all, it was no business of mine, and I resolved to trouble myself no further about Gustav's love affairs. But the next day I received a letter from Berlin in which he announced his irrevocable adetermination to shoot himself, for the love of Kitty. Of Emma, not a word. A month later I heard that he had returned to Vienna. Inferring that he had not returned to Vienna. Inferring that he had not yet shot himself, I went to see him. The door was opened by—Emma! She was prettier than ever, and looked supremely happy. I smiled, but kept my thoughts to myself. Then Gustav appeared, looking happier than I had ever seen him before. He embraced me, kissed me on both cheeks, and introduced the blushing Emma

" My wife." He said this quite simply, and naturally, and seemed surprised | that I could not, at once, find words to reply.

The situation was relieved by Frau Emma dis

The situation was relieved by Frau Emma discreetly leaving the room. Gustav laughed and said: "We met again in Berlin, you know."
"And so you married her—the Other One!"
Gustav is addicted to epigrams. "My dear fellow," he said, "we all marry the Other One."
At that instant Emma returned. She must

have heard the last words, "but she gave no Smiling, she filled three little glasses with

brown Madeira, raised her glass and said: "Long "Ah, she must be very dead if you can drink er health," said I. Emma's silvery laugh, in which her husband oined, convinced me that Kitty was indeed quite

I looked hard at Emma and she laughed again Then suddenly I understood her, and her long, silent, but persistent struggle, and I appreciated the greatness of her love and her victory.

And with it I realized that the Other One wa no fool.—From the German of Raoul Auern-neimer, by Lawrence B. Fletcher.

Douth's Department.

THE LIGHTNING EXPRESS. Down grandmother's banister rail Swift as the wind I slide: I'm the engineer That never knows fear,

And I travel far and wide. Each time I rush upstairs ther cries, " Don't fall! " When, whiz! I drop

Without any stop Between Boston and Montreal. I hurry again to the top. For this is the train

That's flying from Maine And arriving at Washington. Once more I am off like a flash, To carry the New-York mail.

1 am sure you would guess
'T is the lightning express -Anna M. Pratt, in Youth's Compa

" Buff" and "Bouncer."

The quaint old city of Boston has many inter esting sights, but a spectacle that would astonisl boys and girls as much as anything is a glimpse at the home of "Buff" and "Bouncer."

Now, Buff and Bouncer are cats, not of the fine Now, Buff and Bouncer are cats, not of the neb breed, like the Maltese, nor especially beautiful like the Angoras. They are just common, every-day cats. Bouncer is a tortoise-shell with a white triangle on his nose, and Buff—I dislike to tell 1;, but he is nothing in the world but an ordinary yellow cat. Somehow, yellow cats and dogs are counted among the offscourings of their kind, but Buff-well, I have changed my opinion of yellow cats since meeting him!

These Boston cats live—that is, their mass and misteress live—in a brick house on a street in Boston near a railroad. But Buff and Bouncer have a house all their own. It stands in the little square homely city yard, which extends out to the tracks.

You will understand that with noise, soo you will understand that with noise, soot, einders and cramped quarters these city cats need some compensation for that lack of freedom which their country brothers enjoy. Their mistress is so fond of them and so afraid of losing them that they are even deprived of the city cat's chief pleasure—back-fence promenades—by mile. Much limonite was included, with many mile in many more and income compensation for that lack of free dom which their country brothers enjoy. Their mistress is so fond of them and so afraid of losing them that they are even deprived of the city reason of a wire netting stretching flat along the top of the fence, so that they cannot climb up. As consolation for these privations, the mistress of Buff and Bouncer has built them a house that no carpenter need be ashamed of. She began it as a sort of shelter for her pets when they wanted to be in the yard in the source of the source

and she knows it. She insults you and calmly waits for you to come and beg her pardon.

"With the Other One you may do as you will, you cannot shake her off; but the One does with you as she pleases, you cannot leave her. She has poisoned my youth, but I cannot give her up.

"Yesterday I met her for the first time after a serious quarrel—"

And the shameless wretch went on talking about the One, while the Other One was waiting for him.

I cut him short and he waiked on. Presently he plucked my arm and whispered: "Kitty!"

I looked up and saw dimly in the twilight a lady past the first flush of youth, dressed expensively and in poor taste, looking sharply at my friend. In an instant he was at her side, kisam, her hand and that of her mamma, who did not appear particularly pleased. In a few seconds, he returned and said in a voice that betrayed a thumping heart: "You must go to Emma and make my excuses. Say—anything you choose."

He darted back to the laidles, and walked of with them, laden with Kitty's jacket and a little jaced of the mamma's.

I found the Other One exactly as he had described. The little green table, the melted ice, the sad eyes on the Bellaria—not a detail was lacking. I felt deep compassion for the poor, young beauty, sitting alone and the merry throng, on an evening made for love, and dreaming of one who thought not of her.

A handsome young fellow passed close by her table, and ogled her, but she did not seem to see him. Then the thought came to me: What an opportunity for me to become the Other One to the

floor of the piazza, and generally dines there; the other has his dish on the upper balcony or roof

of the piazza.

They seem to like to lie and sleep in or take a ride in their carriage, though, of course, they have to take turns. And they like to lie in their hammock when their mistress puts them there—that is, they will lie still and pretend to sleep, and have never said they didn't like it, which is a pretty sure sign that it is agreeable to them, don't you think so? In the winter this home of Buff and Bouncer is

In the winter this home of Buff and Bouncer is closed and covered with canvas and olicioth to keep it from being spoiled by storms and snowdrifts. At that inclement season these wise Boston cats prefer to live in the warm, cosey kitchen of the big house; so you see what aristocrats they are. They not only have a home all their own, but it is their summer home, their resort, to which they go as soon as the spring weather begins, and which is kept open until the fall rains make their abode too damp and chilly for them. Happy Buff and Bouncer, two very lucky cats!—Annie Willis McCullough, in St. Nicholas.

Little Tommy Lipton.

Sir Thomas Lipton is not a braggart about him-self and what he has done, phenomenal as has been his rise in trade and his accumulation of wealth. What he writes about himself in Pearweaith. What he writes about himself in Pearson's Magazine seems rather the expression of
light-hearted exultation, a boyish shout, rather
than a sordid boast. "When I was just little
Tom Lipton," he writes, "I made a vow. It was
the promise of a child, but I am happy
to say it has come true. My folks
had no money, and when I turned my
face westward toward the New World, to seek
my fortune, I said to my dear old mother at parting: 'Cheer up, mother, I am going away to
make a fortune, and you shall ride in your own
carriage yet.' That propheley came true, and I York from the ocean. I was little Tommy Lip-ton then, a poor boy who attempted as a stow-away to reach the Eldorado of the New World. When I passed inside the lightship which marks the beginning of the greatest yacht race of the country, I was in the stoke hole of a dirty tramp steamship shoveling coal." But there is much in such a career for a man to brag of, properly and without exceeding the bounds of modesty.

Historical.

—An extraordinary "find" has been made at the mouth of the River Arno. Two fishermen using a drag net, the other day, were amazed to find in it two ponderous keys, badly corroded and incrusted with river-bottom deposits. As these keys, on examinaton, showed signs of great age, and of incised armorial bearings, they were sub-mitted to experts, with the result that they have een identified as the keys of the dungeon in which Count Ugolini was starved to death.

—If any curious inquirer turns into the Na-tional Gallery of Ireland in Leinster Lawn, Dubin, the most prominent picture therein is a very large canvas representing the marriage of Eva. the beautiful daughter of Dermot McMorrough, King of Leinster, and granddaughter of Cochogrius O'Morra, King of Leix, with Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. The marriage is duly re-corded in the document before me, with the statement that "from this marriage are descended the Kings of England through Edward IV."

—Henry III. of France could not remain in the same room with a cat. The sight of an apple put Vladislaus, king of Poland, into fits. Queen Elizabeth detested as ominous all dwarfs, humpbacks or monsters, and seldom could be induced to bestow an appointment, either civil or ecclesiastical, on an ugly man. She liked to be sur-rounded by the young and handsome, and studi-ously avoided all cripples or deformed persons. She carried this fad to such an extent that she She carried this fad to such an extent that she refused the post of a gentleman unsher to an unexceptional person for no other reason than the lack of a tooth, and whenever she went abroad all ugly, deformed or diseased persons were thrust out of her way by certain officers whose duty it was to preserve her majesty from the dis-pleasure of looking on objects offensive to her

—The celebrated Queen Christina of Sweden had the most profound contempt for women and womanly refinements, and it was said there was womanly refinements, and it was said there was nothing in her of the woman tave her sex. She swore like a trooper, and her personal habits corresponded with her speech. She seldom combed her hair, and her clothing was often dirty and torn. Nothing pleased her more than to indulge in some outrageous freak by which she would astonish and horrify the ladies of the

-Albert Durer, in one of his immortal pictures, that of Peter denyingChrist, represe of the Roman soldiers in the act of enjoying a pipe, an indulgence which was, to say the least, premature; and in the carvas portraying Adam and Eve's expulsion from their paradise he decked Eve in a petticoat with flounces.

—The axe had its beginning in a pounding implement of rough stone. It gradually developed into a tool with an edge for hacking and a pole for pounding. Its efficiency was finally increased by the addition of a handle. It has reained a combined pounding and cutting imple-ent up to the time of the manufacture of the -bitted steel axe.

—In their investigation of the rains of red mud that fell in Victoria early this year, F. Chapman and H. J. Grayson have found that the de-posit in one case reached fifty tons per square mile. Much limonite was included, with many

some fourteen years ago, and a small number of natives. The islands have been annexed by France, and Clement appointed resident in-spector of fishing and of the harbor, registrar and teacher.

Actes and Queries.

LUCK IN CLOVER.—" Marie": Tradition says that any one who carries about a four-leaved clover will be lucky and will have the power of discovering ghosts or evil spirits; with it under the pillow the lover may insure dreams of the beloved one; a fragment in the aboe jof a traveler insures a safe journey. Of the five-leaved clover it is declared that if it be worn on the left side of a maiden's dreas, or fastened habingt the hall It is declared that if it be worn on the left side of a maiden's dress, or fastened behind the hall door, the Christian name of the first man who enters will be the same as that of the future husband. The power of the four-leaved shamrock for good is familiar to all, from Lover's once popular and pretty song, the speaker in which pictures what she would do, should she find the magicalist.

I would play the enchanter's part, and scatter bliss around; And not a tear or aching heart should in the world be found.

READING THE BIBLE .- " F. L.": You ask how long will it take a person to read the Old Testament, with its 592,439 words, or the 181,233 words of the New Testament? And how long to read the 773,692 words of both? A man can read understandingly one hundred words every minute. By hurrying a man can read 160 words, or probably word. by more. We will assume that a man can read critically—that is carefully and understandingly—at least sixty words a minute. That is slow reading, being only three thousand words an hour. Suppose a man should devote an hour a day to the Bible. At this rate he would read 196.000 words in thirty days or in a mostly item. 108,000 words in thirty days, or in a month's time.

He would therefore read the Old Testament in less than six months, and he would finish the New Testament in less than two months.

THE SIXTH SENSE .- " K.": Behind the bridge of your nose is a little eavity in the skull, the origin of which appears to be unknown. It probably was a gland consisting of two tiny lobes joined together, and is named the sella turcica. Physiologists believe that this is the remains of Physiologists believe that this is the remains of a sixth sense which was of practical value to our antediluvian ancestors. But whether it enabled them to see in the dark in the days before they possessed fre, or helped them to find their way through trackless forests, as wild beasts can today, or what other purpose it may have served, we do not and probably never shall know.

RADIUM.—"Investigator": It does not get its energy from the air, as some scientists seem to suppose, but very probably from changes within

suppose, but very probably from changes within the atoms of which it is composed. It is believed that these atoms are the heaviest in the universe. It is possible that, after hundreds of thousands of years, radium may devolve into simpler elements, and so pass right through the simpler elements, and so pass right through the series to hydrogen. Scientists do not now believe that the "elements" are really elemental. There is really only one element. But radium is its most remarkable form. Great curiosity is being manifested in the specimens now being publicly exhibited at the London natural history museum—three tiny grains in a watch-glass, shining as they have done since before man appeared on the earth. The camera exhibit seems to give the most satisfaction. In it some sulphite of zinc has been painted with radium; and in the dark it glows with a soft tion. In it some sulphite of zinc has been painted with radium; and in the dark it glows with a soft green light. This part of the exhibit will not require renewal for thirty thousand years. Other interesting metals in the exhibit are thorium and helium. Thorium is the main ingredient of the incandescent mantle. Helium is so light that the earth's revolution has whisked nearly all of it off into space. What remains is probably newformed by the breaking down of the atoms of radium—if the word atom can be applied to what has at least 150,000 parts.

SOURCES OF COLOR.—"D. T. V.": An interest.

make a fortune, and you shall ride in your own carriage yet.' That prophecy came true, and I have recalled it many, many times in later years, and always with a feeling of happiness that I was able to accomplish it. From the time I drove my pair of pigs through the streets of that old Scotch town and advertised the fact that I was in the provision business, I knew I was bound to succeed if I would but persevere. From the smoking room of the Brin I look out upon the waters of the bay and see my fieet anchored around, and I think of the first time I saw New York from the ocean. I was little Tommy Lip-horse hoofs and other refuse animal matter horse hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate, various lakes are derived from roots, barks and gums; blue black comes from the charcoal of the vine stock, turkey red is made from the madder plant, which grows in Hindustan; the yellow sap of a Slamese tree produces gamboge, raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of clans. It have the made and the complete the same produced as the control of the same produced t she natural earth from the neighborhood of Siena, Italy; raw umber is an earth found near Umbria, iodia ink is made from burned eamphor, mastic is made from the gum of the mastic tree, which grows in the Grecian archipelago; bister is the soot of wood ashes: were little and the size is 54 yards 44 inches wide, or 5 yards 52 inches wide.

The coat pattern, 4541, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 46-inch bust measure. is the soot of we od ashes; very little re marine, obtained from the precious lapis lazuli,

Curious facts.

-Two brothers, both veterans of the civil war, met at San Diego, Cal., recently, after a separation of thirty-five years, during which time neither had received word from the other. They are J. M. Lucas of New Mexico and J. H. Lucas of San Diego. Each had thought the other dead until this meeting, a result of the recent G. A. R.

—Dr. Frank Snow, with a small party of Kansas University students, has been bug catch-ing in southwest Arizona. They brought back fifteen thousand specimens, all pinned and labeled, of which some one hundred are new to science. Of these, 5430 are beetles, 4500 are flies, 1926 are butterfiles and moths, and the rest run the list of bees, wasps, bugs and insects. The butterfiles and moths were collected at night by spreading on a tree near the camp a mixture of beer and molasses. "I had two bottles of beer for that purpose," said Dr. Snow, with a smile, "and of course, I would'nt use it for any other." Dr. Snow has made two expeditions during the summer vacation. The Regents appropriated for this purpose \$200. The grand result was upward of thirty thousand specimens. flies and moths were collected at night by On the last trip he secured one hundred specimens of a beetle that is catalogued to sell at \$1 per specimen. The whole collection in Kansas University is exceeded in the United States by that of Harvard University alone.

that of Harvard University alone.

—It is not known just how long mosquitoe can live, but their average life is much longer than is ordinarily supposed. Thousands of them live through winter, hibernating or asleep in dark places in barns or house cellars. In sparsely settled localities, where they cannot find such places for shelter, they live through the winter in hollow trees; and, even though the temperatur may fall far below freezing, they are not winter killed, but on the approach of warm weather become active again. Mosquitoes are frequently seen flying about in the woods before the snow has wholly left the ground.—Popular Science

Monthly.

The speediest feminine picker of huckle-—Ine speedies reminine picker of huckle-berries in Monroe County, Pa., is Carrie Everett, a girl of fifteen years. From 8.30 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. she picked seventy-two quarts of huckleberries. Oscar Altemose has the record among men and boys, as he picked 125 quarts of

among men and boys, as he picked 125 quarts of huckleberries in eight hours.

—A hundred pounds of ambergris has been seized at Seattle as stolen property. The appraised value is \$30 an ounce, or \$48,000 for the hundred pounds. A hundred pounds of pure gold would not be worth as much by \$16,000. And were a hundred pounds of gold to be stolen at Seattle a great stir, would be made about it. at Seattle a great stir would be made about it.
Ambergris is scarcer than gold. It is more of an
uncertain quantity. It is harder to find and
harder to transport. It is found floating in
lumps in the ocean, and occasionally in the intestines of the spermaceti whale. There are,
however, few sperm whales available, and the
lumps of ambergris have been growing scarcer
us the whales have decreased in number.

Covernor Balley of Kanasa is a great be

wild animals for the sea. The Polar bear, he says, is the only one that takes to the sea, and is quite jolly when aboard ship All others violenty resent a trip on water, and vociferously give vent to their feelings until seasickness brings slience. The tiger suffers most of all. The mere sight of a ship makes him uncomfortable, and when on board he whines pitifully, his eves water continually, and he rubs his stomach able, and when on board he whines pitifully, his eyes water continually, and he rubs his stomach with his terrible paws. Horses are 'very bad sailors, and often perish on a sea voyage. Oxen are heroic in their attempts not to give way to sickness. Elephants do not like the sea, but they are amenable to medical treatment. A good remedy is a bueketful of hot water containing three and a half pints of whiskey and seven ounces of quipine.

Home Dressmaking.

Sinte by May Manton.



4539 Blouse Waist, 4540 Child's "Cholea" 32 to 40 bust. Frock, 2 to 8 years

Woman' Blouse Waist, 4589. To be Made With or Without the Cape and Tunic. To be Made With or Without the Cape and Tunic.

The waist consists of the fitted foundation, on which are arranged the fronts and back of the waist proper, the cape, tunic and sleeves. The back of the waist is plain, but the fronts are tucked from the shoulders to yoke depth, so providing becoming fulness over the bust. The cape is cut in deep points over the shoulders and is square across the back. The sleeves are tucked above the elbows and are full below and the tunic is cut in points at both back and front.

full below and the tunic is cut in points at both back and front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is \$\frac{1}{2}\$ yards 21 inches wide, 5 yards 27 inches wide, or 2\frac{1}{2}\$ yards 44 inches wide.

The waist pattern, 4539, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 46-inch bust measure.

Child's " Cholea" Freek. 4540.

Child's "Chelea" Frock. 4540.

The garment is made in one piece with an applied yoke. An opening is cut at the centre front, and the neck can be made either square or high. The closing can be effected by means of straps as illustrated or lacings and eyelet-holes. There is a belt which confines the garment at the waist.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 2½ yards 27 or 32 inches wide, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yards for yoke and trimming.

ming.

The pattern, 4540, is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4,



4541 Rain Coat, 32 to 40 bust.

22 to 30 waist. Rain Cont. 4541.

Rain Coat. 4541.

Coats that afford perfect protection against the rain are essential to every woman's health, as well as comfort. This one is adapted to covert cloth and all the materials used for coats of the sort, but is shown in Oxford gray cravenette cloth, and stitched with black corticelli silk.

The coat consists of the fronts, backs and side backs. The fronts are without fullness, but the back is drawn in at the waist line and held by means of the belt. Over the shoulders is a circular cape, and the neck is finished with a shaped and stitched collar. The sleeves are the ample ones of the season and are finished with straight cuffs pointed at their ends.

Sun-Plaited Skirt with Seven-Gored Foun-dation. 4542.

Sun-plaited skirts are in the height of present styles and are exceedingly graceful and becoming. This one is shown in violet-colored crepe de chine, but the design is adapted to all materials sufficiently soft and pliable to allow of plaiting.

The skirt consists of the seven-gored foundation and of the plaited portion which is arranged over it. The foundation is fitted with perfect snugness about the hips and flares freely about the feet. The skirt itself is gored, to allow of greater fullness at the lower than at the upper edge, and is plaited in sun style.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 124 yards 21 inches wide, 9 yards 27 inches wide or 75 yards 44 inches wide, with 75 yards 21 inches wide or 35 yards 36 inches wide for foundation. The skirt pattern, 4842, is cut in sizes for a 22 24, 2 28 and 30-inch waist measure.



4543 Girl's Costume,

4544 Prince Albert

Girl's Costume. 4548. The frock is made with a fitted body lining which is faced to form the yoke, and over which the full front and back of the waist are arranged. The bertha is cut in handkerchief style and forms a finish for the yoke. The sleeves are snug at their upper portions, with full cuffs attached, and are gathered into straight cuffs at the wrists. The skirt consists of a circular foundation and two founces. The founces

into straight cuffs at the wrists. The skirt consists of a circular foundation and two flounces. The flounces are gathered at their upper edges, the lower is seamed to the edge of the foundation and the upper arranged over it.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 5 yards 27 inches wide, or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with 10 yards of banding.

The pattern, 4543, is cut in size for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

The coat is made with fronts, under-arm gores, and The coat is made with fronts, under-arm gores, and side backs that are cut off below the waist line, full length backs and skirt portions. The fronts are fitted by means of single darts and closed with buttons and buttonholes. The skirt portions are seamed to the body and are laid in plaits at the side back seams.

over cuffs or the full ones shown into back view as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 21 yards 44 inches wide, 22 yards 52 inches wide. The coat pattern, 4544, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36 and 46-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

any pattern illustrated on this page, send is cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Massack Errs Plougham, Boston, Mass. SPECIAL PATTERNS-For a catalogue

The Horse

How to Breed Good Colts.

The fact that two horses have this year made a record of a mile in two minutes and that they are expected to contest not only against one another, but presumably with the expectation of going even faster than that, will probably give an impetus to the breeding of fast horses among those who think they have the animals that have the proper pedigree or strains of blood to proa fad for those who are able to own breeding mares of such a quality and to pay high service fees for the use of stallions that may be expected to transmit speed to their progeny. But there has been much money lost by farmers in the attempt to breed fast horses when they neither had suitable stock to breed from, not knew how to develop speed in a colt if they had a good one. The farmer who has a good mare for his business, to work on the farm or to drive to market at a fair speed. and one that is sound and of good temper and can find a stallion of the same kind to breed her to, will stand a much better chance of getting a good horse to own or to sell would if he had a broken-down trotting-bred mare and the service of the best stallion in the country. While unsound limbs or wind and vices of temper are not always transmitted by the parent to the offspring, they are as often inherited as the ability to trot fast, and probably more often. We are not now advocating either the draft horse or the coach horse as necessary to breeding a good colt, but whatever may be decided upon, do not make a cross between two types that are radically different, as the trotter and the draft horse, and do not breed from one that has faults that greatly injure the value of the parent.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The third week found the party of twenty six Washington correspondents who left for a tour of the arid West at home again. The excursion was one of education, and the correspondents were shown the best examples of agricultural development throughout the regions traversed. As many of them were Eastern men and represented large metropolitan papers the West will be the gainer, although it must not be lost sight of that what helps the West affects the entire country. The party passed through a succession of beautiful irrigated valleys in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, where almost everything can be raised which is grown on Eastern farms, although, fortunately, those crops which are most profitable do not seem to compete with the products of the East. What most attracted the attention of the correspondents were the emerald fields of alfalfa, often lying alongside the brown and seared desert. At Billings, Mont., for instance, which lies in one of the twenty thousand acre valleys of the Yellowstone river, the whole country seemed to be in al alfa. Sheep and cattle are kept out upor the surrounding ranges for thirty or forty miles during the summer time, when the farmers of the valley are making their three crops of alfalfa, dotting the valley with thousands of great hay stacks. In October this stock is all driven in and is winter fed in the valley, on this alfalfa, being brought almost to the finished point without grain.

An interesting feature of the trip was a visit to the Custer battle-field in Montana. This is in the Crow reservation, and it is here that the Government is solving the Indian question by constructing irrigation ditches for the Indians-making them dig them to a great extent-and converting them into prosperous ranchers and farmers. We interviewed Curley, the only member of Custer's party who escaped with his life, art. and who has just come up from working on one of the irrigating ditches.

At St. Anthony, Idaho, was seen an interesting example of what is known as seepage" irrigation. Owing to the poroucharacter of the top soil, it has been found necessary to run irrigation ditches but about ten or twelve acres apart, the water other. If the ground becomes too wet, the water is simply shut out of the ditch. Here about seven tons of al alfa is raised annually per acre. None of it is shipped away, all in great heaps on the scows with a thousand being fed on the farms to live stock.

Idaho took off the \$500 silver prize cup offered at the Irrigation Congress for the best arid land fruit exhibit. The award was made largely upon the freedom of her fruit from insect blemishes and stings. Her orchardists and farmers are particularly careful on this score, realizing that perfect fruit always brings a sufficiently higher price to warrant the extra expense and trouble of keeping out the pests. Not satisfied with seeing what could be

produced from the earth's crust, the newspaper men descended into Senator Clark's Original" mine at Butte, Mont. A clear drop of 1400 feet in a little cage which went down like a plummet so that the onehundred-foot levels went by almost like fence posts, landed the party in the midst of one of the finest copper veins in the world. A tramp of nearly half a mile under the city of Butte at this depth brought the party out into another mine, where they were hoisted to the surface at a little more leisurely rate.

To C. E. Wantland, on behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad, and to Arthur W. Dunn of the Associated Press and E. C. Snyder of the Omaha Bee are due largely the success of the trip, and the pointing out to the correspondents of the East not only Western diversified agriculture, but some of the great questions which are of vital concern to the West and to the whole country.

The fact becomes patent to the traveler that it would be sound national economy to save the large and small floods of water which are continually going to waste, and store them for the development of more agricultural land. It is not urged that this should be done by the Government gratuitously; the money must be repaid by each acre of land reclaimed; nevertheless, the operations in most cases must be upon such a great scale, involving, too, some complications, that the Government is the only agency through which the work can be well

The Irrigation Congress at Ogden took cognizance of the public land question. A strong effort was made to secure resolutions recommending the repeal of the Desert Land Act, the commutation clause of the Homestead Act and the Timber and Stone Act: but this met with determined opposition from certain Western interests whose plans would be seriously hampered by the repeal of these acts. A compromise resolution was finally adopted passing the matter up the United States Congress for such action as it might deem best. As a matter of fact, this is simply a strong declaration to the effect that some-thing should be done. The President in his last message called attention to the baneful effect of these three laws and a statement of the General Land Office issued July 1 last, shows that twenty million

acres of public land passed into private ownership during the last fiscal year. Practically the same acreage was taken from the public domain in the previous fiscal year—forty million acres in two years. If these figures could be simply subtracted from our total public domain of about half a billion acres, there would be little cause for alarm or necessity for legislative action, but any one familiar with Western conditions realizes that the great bulk of the arid domain must forever remain unreclaimed. It is composed of mountain ridges, rugged hills, impassable gulches, and is otherwise irreclaimable. The forty million acres in question were taken from the reclaimable agricultural lands, compar-atively limited in area, but forming a national resource of enormous value when considered as the possible homes of hundreds of thousands of American citizens.

Now comes the time when the man who sprayed against the codlin moth and has apples sound to the core reaps the advantage over his more careless neighbor, who took the chances and now finds half his fruit, perhaps, fair to look upon, but wormy

The season of new corn is at hand, and judging by the past, many good animals will bite the dust because of this fact and the carelessness or inexperience of some farmers. It has been said that cholera and new corn are frequently coincident, and that the bigger the corn the bigger the cholera crop. This probably is an old saw, which originated prior to the germ theory nevertheless, there is undoubtedly great danger in feeding large rations of new corn. Any radical change of diet warrants care.

If the farmer has not time or information to go into a careful upbreeding of his flock, just let him get one or two reasonably pure-bred cockerels, and see what a change vill occur within the year.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Food Wasted in Cities.

Economists agree that all over the world eople waste as much food as they consume Practical men who have studied the subject say that the inhabitants of American cities are more wasteful than those of similar ommunities in Europe, and that in New York the greatest waste occurs.

"New York is far and away the mos wasteful of all our cities," said an official who has had great experience in the disposal of refuse in several American communities, in the New York Sun. "Flat ife leads almost inevitably to waste.

"In Philadelphia there are comparatively few flats, and probably not one-hundredth part as much food is wasted there as in New York. In Philadelphia people are economical, and the women do their housekeeping very carefully.

"The same remarks hold good of Boston in a rather less degree. Chicago and St. Louis are wasteful cities, but not nearly so wasteful as New York. Pittsburg and Cleveland are also very wasteful. I think would rank them next to New York. Brooklyn and Jersey City are decidedly less wasteful than Manhattan. " As compared with her American sister,

the English housekeeper is a model of economy. As a rule, the London house-wife provides for her family only just as nuch food as they can eat. " Her country cousin is even more careful.

The idea of throwing away half a pound of steak or a couple of lamb chops, as the Gotham housewife does without a qualm, would frighten her.

"But if you want to see real economy in housekeeping you must go to Scotland. In Edinburgh and Glasgow the women have reduced the elimination of waste to a fine

"If you go down to the department dumps, where the refuse collected all over the city is deposited in scows for ultimate disposal, you will be surprised to see how large a proportion of the refuse consists of continue to bring or send in apples and foodstuffs. You will then be able to realize

aces there were several big scows laden with nothing but food-hundreds of tons of ally go at low prices to dealers who find a them with corn or cornmeal until they are

what a wasteful city New York is.'

other eatables. "Is it always like this?" one of the officials of the department was asked.

"Yes; always so, more or less," he an-"Often there is a great deal more food than this to throw away. Look at this

As he spoke, a cart came along the wharf and tipped into the nearest scow a load composed entirely of vegetables and fruits. "Is nothing ever done with this food?" the visitor asked.

the answer. "And, as you see, it is not There are those here who appreciate a good nearly all bad when it comes into our article in fruit or any other food product as hands. Half of it, if not more, is good to much as do any of the aristocracy of the old

"Unless you have actually collected their refuse you have no idea of the wastefulness of the average family in a New York flat. "And they hardly ever give it away to In the second place, New Yorkers seldom

family waste and said that all the uneaten tight as possible, and put the barrels in as cool food must be put aside and given to the poor. He told two or three hoboes to call send them to market. They attain the color In a week the word had gone around in the barrel or after they are taken out, that he was an easy mark, and there was a without progressing in the ripening process procession of beggars up the stairs to his so far as to begin to decay. flat all day long.

"The janitor complained and his own servant told him that she would leave unless he got another girl to do nothing but answer the door. So he had to give up his charitable scheme, and now he sends all his waste down the dumbwaiter like other people.

credible. Every banana steamer brings should not be left in the ground or even lying hundreds of thousands of bunches of fully upon it after they are pulled, until the ripe bananas, beautiful, yellow fruit, just frost touches them, for while an onion may

"The trade will not handle fruit in this condition; it wants green fruit. All these done where no sunlight reaches it, to be ripe bunches are thrown away. Only a short time ago over a million



The safest. Hest BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all linaments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRSING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish Rvery bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists. or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland. O.



ENGLISH GREYHOUND.

bananas brought in by the British steamship Chickahominy were wasted for this reason Last year I remember an Italian steamer coming in with a cargo of lemons.

"The market was glutted at the time, and there was no price for them. It was cheaper to buy lemons here than to import them. The whole cargo was given to our department to throw away. This sort of thing seems an awful waste

but I can assure you it is not at all uncom mon. On a smaller scale, it is always happening at our markets. "A fruit dealer has a few boxes of oranges or tomatoes. The market is just closing,

he can't get his price, and rather than sell them for five cents less he hands them over

to us to throw away. That happens every day.
"It makes a man's heart bleed to see such immense quantities of good food thrown away, while many people, even in prosperous New York, haven't enough to

Farm Hints for October.

A BUSY MONTH. Not many years ago farmers thought that October was the month in the year that gave them no leisure time, yet they thought it the most pleasant month because they were engaged in harvesting the crops that they had been sowing or planting and caring for during the past six months. They even felt it an especial dispensation of Providence that the moonlight nights should be longer and more frequent that they might work by the light of the "harvest moon," if the day was not long enough for them to complete changed the plans of the farmer that now there is scarcely a month in the twelve that he is not finding something to harvest and take to market, but even now he finds many crops maturing this month and he cannot neglect them. If he does not work by conlight he can find enough to keep him busy during all the hours of daylight.

THE FRUIT HARVEST. While some of the early fruits have be gathered and sold, there are yet the late fall and winter pears and apples to be gathered. If they do not go into cold storage they must be handled so that the most of them will keep sound and preserve all their good qualities as long as possible. The winter apples in New England are not in the best condition for gathering and storing before October comes in, nor always until it goes out. There has been so much said in our Horticultural columns and in the Market Gossip about the importance of carefully selecting and packing fruit, and about using only clean barrels or boxes for packing the fruit in, that it would seem unnecessary to say any more if a visit to the market did not show that many farmers pears in barrels and boxes that are not tempting to the prospective buyer, and often quality of the fruit in th ers. But very often those who are so careless about the appearance of the goods they offer are also careless about the quality

that they put in the middle of the package, and the fruit is apt to be only second class if the package does not show indications of care in selecting the fruit. Not many farmers put their apples in cold storage, or even put them up with a the houses made ready for such as are to view to the export trade, but they would find it to their advantage if they would handle and select their apples with the same care for the home market that those do who "Nothing; it is all thrown away," was are looking toward an English market. countries, and they are as willing to pay a good price for it. The allowing of apples to lie in heaps in the orchard before barreling, that they may attain a brighter color, which used to be thought an excellent plan, is now the poor. In the first place, it is difficult for abandoned by the best fruit growers, who a beggar to tackle a family living in a flat. pack directly into the barrels as soon as the baskets come from the tree, and then only encourage beggars in any shape or form.

"I knew a man who was shocked at the at before they head them up as nearly air-

Some of the root crops in the garden and field should be harvested before there is a severe frost. The beets should come first, and the carrots may remain a little longer as their foliage will protect the roots until "The waste of fruit in New York is in- it has been killed by the frost. Onions be frozen solid and thaw out as good as it was when first pulled, if the thawing is frost-bitten or chilled and then thawed out by sunshine, injures it in keeping quality and more if not fully ripened than when We learn that many onions this year have made long green necks and do not dry down well. This is not the fault of the seedsmen, but is more owing to the season, which has kept them growing much longer than usual. Such onions are no worse for those who wish to use them at once, but they will not keep sound very long. Those who make mixed pickles are as ready to buy them as to take green tomatoes or other crops for pickling.

OTHER CROPS. The farmer usually cuts his corn in October, and it was once customary to allow it to stand in the stook until all other harvesting was done that seemed to be in need of prompt attention and then husking it by

when it was too cold to do other work. We have spent many a cold day or evening in husking, but since the value of the stover as cattle feed, either as ensilage or well cured, in the field has been understood, most farmers try to husk as soon as the stover is well dried in the stook, if they do not select the best of the ears for husking while it is standing in the field and then put all that is left into the silo. We like this plan, as it gives us some sound corn to shell for the hens or to grind for the hogs or any other animals that are to be fattened, but there are others who say they obtain better results from allow-ing all the ears to go into the ensilage. We annot say they do not, but a good crop of field corn makes ensilage richer in grain than we like to feed to young stock or cows not giving milk.

Squashes and pumpkins are not as much grown for stock feeding now as they were when we were young, but those who have them say they can fatten a cow or an ox on them with a little grain at much less cost than on the grain alone. They claim that crop of pumpkins among the corn costs nothing, as the corn is as good where they are as where they are not, and the fertility they may take from the soil does not rob the corn they grow among, though it may make it necessary to manure more liberally for the future crops. If they are right or wrong we do not know, but we have noticed that the farmers who had pumpkins growing in the corn field were not those who were the unsuccessful farmers.

FALL PLOWING. Fall plowing in October usually give etter results than when left until later in the season, and we wish that we could per suade every one of our readers to plow all the land they have had in cultivation this year, and sow it with rye early enough to have it make a good growth this fall. Then it would not wash from the surface, and all the fertility in it would be taken up and held by the rye. Then if the rye should be plowed under next spring, that fertility, and we believe a little more, would go to feed the crops that would be grown there next year. And those who have tried this plan say that potatoes grown upon land where rye has been plowed in are less iable to scab than if put on land that has been barren or in grass during the winter A later plowing just before the ground reezes is thought by some to help destroy the pupa of injurious insects that might winter there, but we never saw any very good results from such late plowing, and prefer the early fall plowing, sowing of rye and plowing again in the spring. There may be other crops that will add more fertility to the land than rye, but they cost more for seed, and are not as sure to make

a good growth in the spring as is the rye. CARE OF CATTLE. There is still a good crop of grass in the fields and the cows find much feed there that they can eat and thus are not obliged to feed upon the winter supply of hay and ensilage. But if the grass is badly frostbitten, we do not think anything is saved by allowing the stock to eat it. It may seem to fill the animals, but it does not do much toward filling the milk-pail or the hurn. Frost-bitten grass has but little nutriment in it, though there may be some below it, or some spring up after the frost that is very good fodder. Yet usually it is economy to put the milch cows and the calves in the barn as soon as there has been a heavy frost. Allowing the calves to run in the pasture until the snow covers the ground is only a case of semi-starvation that is as disastrous to the pocketbook of their owner as to the animals themselves. We have seen young stock and dry cows driven home in November that were not worth more than one-half as much as they would have sold for a month earlier.

THE POULTRY YARD. It is time now to fit the poultry for the old days and nights that are coming soon. Nearly every flock has some, both old and young, that cannot be profitably kept over winter. Select out all such, and if they Two of these dumps were visited. In both turn him away before he has examined the are not fat enough for market at once ate them from the others, and fee it. Potatoes, bread, apples, tomatoes, ba-nanas, meat, turnips, onions were piled up condition before offering them to consum-and chickens will be in demand for Thanksgiving week, but do not wait until then if they can be made ready sooner. Prices are often better at any other time in November than they are the last week. So many save up good stock for Thanks-giving poultry that often it is scarce for two or three weeks before and then the market is oversupplied. Have be wintered. Get them clean, and put new straw in the nests and a supply of clean sand and gravel in the room where they will stay in the winter. Make one more effort to destroy any lice or mites that may infest the roosts and nests, and make windows and doors snug against the cold weather that is sure to come. Then hope for eggs when they will sell for a half dollar a dozen, but do not expect them if the poultry and the house have been neglected. PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT.

If there is a season when work can be done out of doors before the winter begins there can be many things done to add to the value of the farm or to make it more profitable another season. If rocks or stump have interfered with the working of the land take them out of the way. If there are fields that would be benefited by draining, the fall may prove a good time to do to provide a supply of absorbents for the stables and the yards. The liquid manure is worth more than the solids from nearly every animal, and there is no bette way to save it than by using dry earth, peat and all waste vegetable matter to absorb it. The ditching may furnish material for this use, and the leaves under the shade trees and in the orchard are well worth saving if they are used in this way.

Among the Fermers

A clean cow, clean milk vessels, a clean milker, a clean stable in which the milking is done, and fully half the victory is won.-L. W. Lightly, Adams County, Pa. Nearly all farmers, including myself, neg-

lect and abuse poultry.—Thaddeus Graves, Hampshire County, Mass. I would not be myself, nor have a child, a slave of bell or whistle and have that bell or whistle belong to some other fellow When we want to go to a Grange meeting we go; if to the blacksmith's and talk, or to the grocery and swap lies, we go and it is nobody's business. I wish I could convey the message I have. I feel that we should stay on the farm. We have a duty to per-

Stetson, Androscoggin County, Me. The best fruit is where the trees are cultivated. One thing I am convinced of is that we must give more time to cultivating our orchards to insure better quality.—W. F. G., Winthrop, Me.

form for State, county and town. - C. S.

lantern light in the evening, or in the field The recently adopted nature studies are a

move in the right direction. Children should be brought up not to have a feeling against natural lines of work. — J. E. Gifford, Worcester County Mass.

This is the season of fall fairs and cattle shows, when the politicians indicate by their presence and after-dinner speeches how much they admire rural life, and, es-pecially, how much they love the farmer, if he will only vote their way at the November



get all the force there is in the gentle brees, and they don't blow down when storms or me Built to embrace and apply to best purpose the forces of the air. Accommodate themselves to all conditions. We also make the famous Eclipse wooden mills, tanks, towers and all windmill belongings. Estimates given on individual windmill water systems. Windmil catalog mailed free. CHARLES J. JAGER CO.,

174 High Street,

C. KEITH 1000 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

Auction and Commission Dealer in

Horses, Mules and Ponies nd manufacturer of Carriages. Wagons. Harness and Horse Goods of every description. Auction Sales every Friday at 10 a.m.

PRIVATE SALES DAILY. We carry a stock of single and double dump carts, farm and team wagons, and have the largest stock of harness of any concern in New England and sell at the lowest prices. Low down and regular end spring Boston style milk wagons. All correspondence cheerfully and promptly answered.

Send word to us and we will pre-scribe for you. Our long experience enables us to assist in the proper treatment of this little an imal. World of pleasure they give, but when sick are very helpless. Wal-nut Eidge Farms, Box 2023, Bos-ton.

AN INTERESTING SIGHT AT THE HORSE SHOW.



HOW OFTEN THIS POINT ARISE It never would if you use Glosserine. The success with which this fluid is used in cases of eruptions endorses it as one of the most valuable remedies for gentlemen's driving or saddle horses. Bathing and shampowing after driving cleanses the animal and prevents it from contracting any disease, so liable to sollow while eruptions and germs are permitted to remain on the skin. Glosserine will be found valuable after driving. Bathe the horse either in sections or give a thorough shampoo. It will be found that by washing the neck and the back where the collar and saddle rests, will be a preventive of soreness and eruptions. Price \$2.

C. N. CRITTENTON COMPANY,

115 Fulton St. New York.

Lean Pastures. Lean Cattle. Grasses need plenty of Potash. Top dress annually with a fertilizer containing 8% ure and fat cattle that result.

JAS. E. SILVERTHORN, ROSSVILLE, IND.

SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORT-HORNS.

SPAR CREEK

SHORT-HORNS. Consist of choice Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle of the most approved breeding and type. Gay Mon-arch and St. Valentine blood combined. The bull product of the herd is for sale.

GREEN BROS., Farmland, Ind.

adv Au per for nec goo was sho upo Corre resu sho wis THE tise acti

throeigh
The
kille
turn
gree
fillir
Which
it w

the

into deter day leave the white Tile from leave grow stan Owi

ture

respondant thin concern possesses experiences

leave add The ager that they gree good W

SHETLAND PONIES. For sale from America's most famous herd headed by PRINCE OF WALES, winner of twelve consecutive championships, assisted by the sensational pony Chestnut, Bunn's Trinket, Baron Keithsburg, and other winners.

Illustrated catalogue on application. CHAS. E. BUNN, Peoria, III.

W. S. MARR. Uppermill, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, SCOTLAND. Short-horn Cattle.

NE of the oldest established herds in Scotland The Bessie, Missie, Princess Royal, Clara Roan Lady, Alexandrina, Maude, Goldie and Butterfly fribes; bred on the farm for gener-ations. Alike in blood, alike in type. Annual sale of buil calves in October.

SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS of good quality, in calf to one of the great Scotch sires of the period, and a few HIGH-CLASS BULLS

Shropshire Rams and Ewes of greatest individual merit and breeding for sale as usual. ASK FOR CATALOGUE. epresentative in America of ALFRED MANSELL & CO., College Hill, Shrewsbury, England.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada

Evergreen Park Short-horns. ERNEST FUNK & SON, Prop'rs. Greenfield, Adair Co., la.

YEARLING CRUICKSHANK VICTORIA RED HERD BULLS FOR SALE. Herd numbers 60 head of Scotch breeding cows of Lavender, Victoria, Orange Blossom, Gwendoline, Miss Ramsden, Verbena and Acanthus families. Gold-en Champion heads the herd. Low thick cattle with extra spring of rib and thick meaty backs is the sort we breed.

WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS

THAT we can sell at Your Prices and we have some excellent Percheron stallions that you will want to buy at Our Prices.

Don't walt until some one else gets what you want. Come soon and see every first-prize winner at the last Minnesota State Fair, excepting one.

T. L. & J. L. DeLANCEY, Importers Northfield, Minn On C., M. & St. P., C. R. I. & P. and C. W. R'ys.

WOODLAND HEREFORDS

The home of the Kipg and Queen of the breed, DALE and BETTY 2d. Sires in service are the \$10,000 DALE, champion bull of America; BEAU DONALD 3d and PERFECTION 3d.

This herd comprises such cows as BETTY 2d, champion cow 1901; CARNATION, the highest-priced single female sold at public auction; LADY HELP, champion yearling at the English Royal, 1899; MILLY MAY, winner of special prize for cow and her produce at National Hereford Show, 1899; two choice sisters of Dale, COLUMBIA and COLUMBIA 2d, and numerous others of like quality. Show stock a specialty. Bulls and females for sale

J. C. ADAMS, Moweaqua, III. FRED CORKINS, Herdsman.

KEISER BROS., KEISER BROS. & PHILLIPS, KEOTA, IA., RED KEY, IND.,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF Percherons, Shires and French

Coach Stallions. Never were better prepared and disposed to furnish you such excellent horses at such conservative figures as at the present time.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY.

On account of advanced age I will sell my entire herd of Short-horns, numbering about 100 head, nearly all females, of Bates, Flat Creek Young Mary, Rosemary and other tribes, many of them with calves at foot and in good breeding condition. Have three herd sires of Scotch breeding and a number of other young bulls. I MEAN BUSINESS, and will sell in lots to suit purchaser at low prices.

ABRAHAM MANN, 06 miles south from Chicago on C. & E. I. Ry. ROSSVILLE, ILL.

ROBBINS SHORT-HORNS

WE BREED OUR SHOW CATTLE AND SHOW OUR BREEDING CATTLE Ail the females in the first prize aged herd at the International of 1902.

All the females in the first prize young herd at the International of 1902. All the first prize calf herd at the International of 1902. All the females in the first prize aged herd at the American Royal of 1902. All the females in the first prize young herd at the American Royal in 1902. We showed no calf herd at the American Royal but bred the sire of the first prize herd

ill these females except three were sired by our present stock buil THE LAD FOR ME. Of the remaining three one was a granddaughter of his, one a half-sister and the third was a granddaughter of GAY MON-ARCH. Write us for what you want,

J. G. ROBBINS & SONS, Horace, Ind.